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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 163 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 133 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the Journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 75	Rs. 30
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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents,
240, Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-IHIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA v..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on 11th September.
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back .. £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
13th June	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
13th ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN * ..	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA ..	8,097	MONGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
5th June	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
10th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	8th June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	6976	2nd June	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	7th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7.
C

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.
If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.
In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills.
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .. Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about .. Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about .. Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund .. Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about .. Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,795,022 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Samarang	Diember	Tjekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82 ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES.

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart energetic and influential ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for two 1st class local daily Newspapers Apply Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with good powers of writing in English in Newspapers; one with knowledge of the Gujarati will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms. Box No. 794, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23352

WANTED.—INSURANCE BROKERS, having good influence in Bombay for ALLIED WORK. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 793, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23351

WANTED—1st grade SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to act as Reserve Palace Physician—Pay Rs. 165/- allowance Rs. 25/- P. M. Will be guided by the State rules regarding leave, Pension, Security, etc. Apply to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar, by 15th June, 1925, with copies of testimonials and Photograph, which will not be returned.
A 23399

WANTED—An EDUCATED MAHOMEDAN LADY as GOVERNESS and HOUSE-KEEPER in a respectable Mahomedan family. Apply Box No. 804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1212

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY, qualified in Commercial Law and Practice, starting salary Rs. 500 per mensem, with an annual increment of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 1,000; six months' probation and three years' agreement. Apply with testimonials in original to THE PRESIDENT, BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Post Box 277, RANGOON.
A 23393

WANTED—PROVINCIAL or LOCAL AGENTS in U. P., C. P., Punjab, Rajputana and Central India for the sale of the crushed and Crystal Sugars of our Bhatni and Siwan Deshi Sugar Mills, (the most premier Sugar Factories of India) Terms Commission and monopoly. Only people conversant with the trade and capable of furnishing security need apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, NOORI MIAN & CO., Bhatni (B. & N. W. Ry.,) District Gorakhpur."
A 23408.

WANTED—WEAVING and TAILORING EXPERTS on Rs. 60-2-70, for giving instructions to Classes in the Industrial School to be opened shortly by the Municipal Board, Bareilly. The applicant should have expert knowledge of the subject, and must be an experienced man. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th June, 1925. Canvassing would be considered a disqualification. The candidate may however, give names of references. PDT. DWARKA PERSHAD, B. S. C., Vice Chairman and Manager, Industrial School, Civil Lines, Bareilly.
A 26410

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COLLEGE STUDENT wishes to work in a School. WANTED TUTIONS. Apply Box No 805, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1213

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—One large GODOWN, situated in Business quarters, Apollo Street, Fort, Apply No. 803 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 1211

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 6, Rs 4 and Rs 2-8 per diem.

Telegram : "CALHOTEL."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately Ask for price list for our healthiest Mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8. Darbhanga.
F 23822

FINEST DESERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R 1169.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA, PATCHES, MARKS etc., cured radically within four weeks, Rs. 7-8 per week. For particulars apply to "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
P R1116

RS. 2,000—DROPSY DISEASE—Reward on complete cure (medicine). Have correspondence with DAYARAM SURAJMALL, Gulbarga (Dn.)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Very elegant High Class OFFICE PARTITION. Size 9ft × 11 1/2 ft. Apply Box No 601, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 23407

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle

Mudows St., Fort Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

"ROK" ROOFING DEFIES THE MONSOON—For particulars call or write to MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay. Telegrams: Sanitarian. Telephone 40875.
T 23381

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

KNITTING SCHOOL for Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Knitting Needles parts, and machinery. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R1214

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel No. 21986

LEGAL NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "KOYEI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd of June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richard Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, other wise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1924.

(2) To sanction the Declaration of Dividend.

(3) To elect a Director in place of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election;

(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th June, 1925 to 20th June, 1925, both the days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st June 1925.
23409

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Muslim University, Aligarh:—

1. READER IN MATHEMATICS salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 according to qualifications. Must at least be an M. A. in Mathematics. Men with teaching experience in a College will be preferred.

2. READER or LECTURER in Economics starting salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Must be an M. A. in Economics. Preference will be given to men with teaching experience.

3. LECTURER in ELECTRO TECHNIC starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

4. LECTURER in APPLIED CHEMISTRY, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

5. LECTURER in DRAWING and SURVEYING, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

6. LECTURER in CIVIL ENGINEERING, starting salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and teaching experience.

Applications with testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, Aligarh, not later than 25th June, 1925. State salary required.
23405

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

WANTED,

THE following staff:—

(1) For the University Department B.A. Classes:

(a) LADY LECTURERS in English, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(b) LADY LECTURERS in History, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(c) LADY LECTURERS in Sanskrit, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(d) LADY LECTURERS in Economics Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

(e) LADY LECTURERS in Persian, Salary Rs. 200—10—250.

None but M.A.s need apply. Applicants to state that in case they are not taken for the University department whether they would be willing to work in the Intermediate College.

(2) For the Intermediate College:

(a) LADY TEACHER M.A. or B.A. (Hon.) for English. Starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits and free unfurnished quarters.

(b) LADY TEACHER M.A. or B.A. (Hon.) for Economics, Starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits and free unfurnished quarters.

Also LADY TEACHERS for Hindi, Persian and Urdu salary according to qualifications. Experienced Matriculates or F.A. (Trained teachers to be preferred) may apply.

(3) For Training Department:

A Trained Graduate, starting salary Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefit and free unfurnished quarters.

Applications to reach by the 15th June, 1925.

M. ISWAR SARAN,
Honorary Secretary,
6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.
23375

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "BINGO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd of June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel No. 20418.

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING & WEAVING CO, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Agaklan Building near Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION.

(a) That Article 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following substituted in its place.

83. Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai and Co., the Agents of the Company shall be entitled to have two nominees on the Directorate of the Company and the said nominees and their respective successors in Office appointed under this clause shall be ex-officio Directors. Every ex-officio Director shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by the said Agents and accordingly he shall not be bound to retire by rotation or be subject to Clauses 95, 96, or 100 herein and whenever any ex-officio Director vacates Office whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise the said Messrs. Brijlal Bilasrai and Co., may appoint another Director in his place.

The ex-officio Director shall not require any qualification. The ex-officio Director may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office.

(b) That the following be added after Article 117:—

117. (a) The firm of Huseinbhoy Dalsukhbhai and Co., having assigned the agency to the firm of Brijlal Bilasrai and Co., the said firm of Brijlal Bilasrai and Co. and the partners or the members for the time being constituting the said firm are appointed Agents of the Company from 10th May, 1925, for the unexpired portion of 50 years for which the said Huseinbhoy Dalsukhbhai and Co. had been appointed Agents on the same terms and conditions as are set out in the Agreement referred to in Article 117.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June 1925, of the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Bombay, 23-5-1925.

By order of the Board,
BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO.,
Agents.
C23336

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA. HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 70 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian States.

The Applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the SECRETARY Mrs. SUMANT MEHTA, Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 10th July, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA.
Secretary H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund, Baroda.

Sayaji Gunj Baroda.
1st June, 1925.
C23404

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24727.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED IN A BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TELWADY NEAR VITHALWADY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, by order and under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Keshavlal Kalidas the Mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of January, 1924, and Deed of further charge, dated 10th day of September, 1924, and made between the said Keshavlal Kalidas of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Friday, the 5th day of June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Telwadi in Vithalwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 724/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638 New No. B/2961 Old Survey No. 188 and New Survey No. 3/1462 Cadastral Survey No. 1533 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 1705 Street No. 34 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereinafter described on or towards the West by the property of Poribai on or towards the South by a shed belonging to Manji Keshavji and on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Motichand Javerchand and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Telwady Street in Vithalwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 68 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638 New No. D/2961 Old Survey No. 188 and New Survey No. 6/1462 Cadastral Survey No. 1534 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 1707 Street No. 36 and fronting towards the public passage and bounded as follows that is to say on the East partly by the Public passage and partly by the property of Atmaram Manek and others on or towards the West by the property firstly above described on or towards the North by the property of Damodar Anandji on or towards the South by the property of Atmaram Manekji and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th June, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat seeds, empty wooden casks, iron machinery, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 25 per cent. surrender paid in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

2½ per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

MAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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AMUSEMENTS.



WARNER BROS
Classics of the Screen

"Lucretia Lombard"

A DRAMA OF FLAMING PASSION

Adapted from the Novel by—
KATHLEEN NORRIS
A HARRY RAPF PRODUCTION
Featuring IRENE RICH MONTE BLUE
and a Typical Warner Cast

Now Showing at
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL JEWEL
Drama in 7 Parts.
"FIFTH AVENUE MODELS"
featuring the popular stars
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
Fifth Avenue—the world's greatest and the grandest thoroughfare—its fashionable saloons—its splendour and gaiety—all are very vividly portrayed here.
The programme includes the International News.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Drama in 7 parts—The
"SONG OF LIFE"
featuring the pretty winsome
GRACE DARMOND
Mothers—Wives—Daughters—here's a Drama for you! Are you bored with household work? If so—see this Drama of Mother Love—it will lighten your burdens.
The Programme includes the International News.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
MAHARASTRA FILM Co's
Social Picture
INDIAN SHYLOCK.
DAILY BEGINS AT 5-15 P. M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

S S Warina, Seabrook, Busrah.
S S Pasha Ouokeshott, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.

S S Akbar, Wheeler, Rabigh.
S S Teneriffa, Anderson Dunkerk.
S S Griqua, Rawcliff, Hull.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busrah.

LOADING.

S S Mandala for London.
S S Vinstra for Calcutta.
S S Bandra, for Persian Gulf Ports.
S S Sarbistan for Antwerp.
S S Clan Sinclair for Hull.
S S Warina.—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina 1874 tons, Captain A H Seabrook, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busrah in ballast.

SS Pasha: Messrs T Morrison and Coy's steamer Pasha 3196 tons, Captain C A Ockeshott arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Akyab with general cargo.

S S Akbar:—The P and P S N Coy's steamer Akbar, 2492 tons, Captain T H. Wheeler will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rabigh with cargo and 200 pilgrims.

S S Teneriffa:—Messrs. Volkart Bros. steamer Teneriffa 3496 tons, Captain E. Anderson will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with local and same bottom cargo.

S S Griqua:—Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s steamer Griqua 2100 tons, Captain H Rewcliff will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull etc. with cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah etc. with cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, June 4.

1 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co. ...
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
5 Karapara 3772 Durban 10/6 M M & Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China N.F. M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestine.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Teneripa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
14 Algic 2373 New York, 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
17 Bingo Maru 3713 Kobe 10/6 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua 2099 Hull N F 3/6 K N and Co.
2 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
4 Vasna 2045 Busreh 5/6 M M and Co.
5 Koyei Maru 3306 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 11/6 M M & Co.
8 John Ludu, Mowinckel 1723, N.F.N.F. C L Sajan & Co.
10 & 11 Hawra, 4096 N.F. N.F.
12/13 Vinstra 2932 Colombo, 5/6 Graham Tdg Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf 6/0 S Hassam & Co.
B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774 Tuticorin N F. J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports 3/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
K Antora 3590 NF. N.F. L T & M IC N.Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF. L Edwards Ld.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvuma 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kanpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rona due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward Co.
Nidenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward & Co.
Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 30th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 31st May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 31st May Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O

EXPORT.

4-6-25.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook & Son Ltd.

For Liverpool:—9 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 24 bales wool raw E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 245 bales wool raw K Esmail; 33 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co. 30 bales wool raw, F F Campbel & Co. Ld. 28 bales cotton waste, B Kanoondas & Co. 287 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1130 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. 90 cwt kapok seed, C Givental & Co. 10 bales wool, G Arbuthnot & Co. 35 bundles wool, The Bombay Co. Ld. 21 bales wool, R Soni; 20 bales wool, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

For Marseilles—105 cwt Turmeric, G Suchidina & Co. 80 cwt turmeric E Virjee & Co. 14 bales goat skins Razak Bros 55 bales cotton fly, Textile Product Ld.

S S Umvuma for Barcelona:—1 bale cotton Luois Dreyfus & Co. 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Co. Ltd. 55 bales cotton G Dossa & Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg—1 bale cattle hair, M Aziz; 52 cwt gum Arabic, S Champsi & Co. 28 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co.

For Rotterdam:—40 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal.

S S Serbistan for Dunkirk—1100 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld.

S S Genova for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 9000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd. 1000 cwts ground nuts E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton J A Beghie & Co. Ld. 5000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 3000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 100 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld. 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton A Durst 1000 cwt linseed, K M Nathoo 1000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—1000 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ld. 1000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

S S Cleve Sinclair for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld.

For Hull—10000 cwt linseed David Sassoon & Co. Ld

S S Narkunda for London—6 bales woollen carpets H Azizullahoff; 225 cwt kapoe seed, Tamboli & Co. 15 bale Goat skins M Ladok. 11 bales cow hides, Aziz & Co. 11 bales woollen carpets H A Aminoff 10 bales cow hides Ladhabhai Tharia & Sons 4 bales goat skins, Ladhabhai Tharia & Sons; 3 packages woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 6 bales cow hides L Hassam; 5 bales cow hides M Esmail; 19 bales cow hides P. Hassam; 2 bales cow and calf hides, P Hassam; 5 bundles woollen carpets Haji Agha Ebrahimoff 7 cases cotton Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1½ cwt ivory A Laljee and Co.

S S Anfora for Genoa—12000 cwt old iron and steel scrap, K M Nathoo.

S S Brairgowrie for Ghent—330 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 2000 cwt myrabollam, Mathuradas Bros.

S S City of Harvard for Marseilles:—300 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt nigor seed E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

For Hull—8000 bags cotton seed, M B. Kaisha Ld.

For New York:—4000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Teneriffa for Dunkirk:—10000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Richenfels for Antwerp:—3570 bags barley Ralli Bros. 750 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld. 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 8 bales cow hides H M Halim & Co.

For Bremer:—300 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 1400 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

For Passaji—130 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly oily, Khimji Visram & Co. 99 cwt mawra flower, Tamboli & Co. 3000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—900 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co. Ld. 300 bales cotton Birla Brothers Ld.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—1650 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 1300 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

For Nagoya—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton Ozu Burin Co. Ld

For Yokohama—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Osaka:—3550 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Amersey & Sons.

For Osaka:—850 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore Kobe—300 bales cotton R Rambhagat & Co. 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 300 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

For Shanghai—1000 bales cotton C Bannerji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Scindia from Liverpool. Agents Grahams T Co. Ld.:—

From Liverpool—100 bundles yellow metal braziers, 11870 bundles galvd corrocated sheets, 750 bales galvd. plain sheets, 300 bundles copper sheet 500 bundles steel sheets, 200 bundles steel tubes 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 12 bundles galvd plates, 43 bundles iron work, 4527 bundles steel hoops 42 bundles steel springs 44 bundles tubes, 50 bundles yellow metal rods, 65 loose yellow metal rods, 331 bundles steel in bars 35 bars steel in bars 173 bales paper, 100 bales old newspaper 133 bales cotton piece goods, 24 cases cotton piece goods 30 cases hemps, 33 cases silk yarn, 70 cases cigarettes 30 cases condensed milk, 92 cases beer, 71 cases aluminium circles 40 cases window glass, 58 bales wool, 81 bales cotton yarn, 114 cases cotton yarn, 12 cases toilet soap, 517 cases cotton, 414 bales cottons, 40 D/bags gine salt 26 D bags Glue, 160 drums caustic soda, 362 D/bags bleaching powder 30 D/bags common soap, 200 cases common soap, 6 barels common soap 1090 boxes common soap, 190 S/cases glass bottles 160 sk/cases glass bottles. 20 Hhds Ale, 40 cases Glycerine, 30 kegs Glauber salt, 20 casks solammonia, 25 cases earthenware tiles, 15 trusses cotton rope, 13 cases cotton rope, 10 bales twine, 2174 casks China clay, 40 D/bags Fire clay, 30 bags Rivets 1190 pieces red bricks, 54600 pieces fire bricks, 235 pieces E'ware traps, 500 pieces iron traps 1300 pieces built heads 35 c/s woollen and cottoi piece goods 22 bales woolen and cotton piece goods 12 drums mineral oil 1 s/case mineral oil 204 coils steel wire 69 pieces dyeing plant 25 s/cases galvd riding, 42 pieces E'ware, 20 bundles E'warp, 16 crates E'Ware glass 39 drums zinc chloride, 35 pieces E'ware pans, 12 bundls E'war pans, 100 cases rail kegs 1637 pieces and packages covered goods wagons. 60 pieces slabs.

From Glasgow:—138 cases cotton piece goods 33 bales cotton piece goods 61 bales cotton yarn 99 bales old newspaper 65 bales paper 18 bales cottons 75 cases cottons 150 cases beer 40 cases sewing co reels and balls, 21 wine 429 Hhds Ale, 56 cases confectionery 751 cases whiskey 17 cases bacon, 50 barrels Pitch, 31 casks coal tar 520 pieces stone ware jars 300 pieces acid jars 100 pieces C. L. cisterns 936 piece spipes, 430 pieces steel bars 65 bundles steel bars 500 bundles galvd C sheets galvd sheets 1125 bundles galvd steel sheets and galvd sheet, 103 bundles tubes, 80 pieces tubes, 27 loose tubes, 100 bundles fencing standards 75 bundles roofing felt, 30 rolls roofing felt 15 case fire bricks 30000 pieces fire bricks 55 pieces irons bars 5863 plates hard spelte, 51 bags bolts and nuts, 160 kegs paint, 12 drums paint 18 casks paint 30 D/bags Fire clay.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sasson	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	5	0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	0
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
ong Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 3 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	3
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	3	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phoenix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	2	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	3

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, June 4.

For.	Steamer	Date	Mail is close at
1 England			
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed)			
3 Japan	S/S Tambamru	8-6-25	1-p.m.
4 China			
5 Shanghai (superscribed)			
6 Singapore (")			
7 Straits Settlements			
8 Mauritius			
9 East Afri a			
10 South Africa			
11 Seychelles			

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 4.

The depression in Gujarat is passing slowly northwards and has caused some heavy falls of rain in Kathiawar.

The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula South of Bombay.

The Bay monsoon has strengthened.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India West and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, West Central Provinces.

Chief amount are: Tavoy six inches; Moulmein four; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab two; Dhubri four; Ranchi one and a half; Gaya one; Bahriach a half; Verava; five; Surat one and Amraoti and Bombay two.

Forecast: Extension into Sind and Rajputana and in Bengal.—A. P.

WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING LAST WEEK.

SIMLA, June 4.

Weather conditions during the week ending 3rd June show that the week began with an increase of rainfall in Malabar by the next day rainfall had extended northwards to Bombay as well as into the central parts of the country and conditions had become such as are associated with an advance of monsoon in the East Arabian Sea. This advance continued to be fairly vigorous on the West Coast of the Peninsula during the next three days and even extended into greater part of North-West India, on 30th and 31st. On the morning of 2nd a feeble depression lay over the Gulf of Cambay and this is to-day entering Gujarat and producing widespread rain there. In the field of the Bay Monsoon rainfall was fairly general in Burma North-East India, Central India East and adjoining districts on 27th. By morning of 29th the pressure distribution had changed and a period of dry weather succeeded in North-East India until 31st on which day a little rain fell. In the Bay Monsoon area outside the South Burma Coast rainfall reappeared in West Assam, North Bengal and North-East Bihar on 1st and continued in that tract during the next day. The weeks rainfall is in large excess over the greater part of the country.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 3.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.673 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5	"
Dew Point	74.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	87%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1	"
Minimum do. do.	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W, SSW	
Movemnt of Wind from midnight to midnight	246 miles	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	4	7 34	25 0	4	2 45	17 0
		19 26	27 0		15 6	20 0
Frt.	5	1 32	26 9	5	3 26	16 4
		14 25	26 9		15 55	19 0
Sat.	6	9 26	28 1	6	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sun.	7	10 14	28 1	7	10 43	17 9
		21 58	26 1		..	24 1
M.	8	11 47	29 8	8	4 51	14 2
		23 35	27 9		17 36	18 3
Tu.	9	12 34	30 2	9	5 36	13 11
		..	..		18 27	18 1
W	10	1 15	27 5	10	7 11	14 7
		14 6	29 8		20 20	16 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hissar. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Multan and the minimum alone at Lahore. The thermometer rose to 115 degs. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the western districts. Temperature was almost normal except at Agra, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. A maximum temperature of 109 degs. was recorded at Agra yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, heavily clouded over southwest Rajputana and in general lightly clouded else where. Humidity is in defect in the first mentioned area and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in south Rajputana; the minimum was almost as usual. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 117 degs.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.74" of rain, Veraval 4.88", Rajkot 0.72", Bhavnagar-Para 0.40" Surat 0.88" and Ahmedabad 0.32". Skies are lightly clouded over Central India West and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess. Maximum temperature was in general considerably below normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.62" of rain and Amraoto 2.38". Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.96" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.437, Marmagao 0.37" and Karwar 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at the aforesaid station. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north of the division and the minimum at Bombay only. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 82.1deg. (9 degs below normal) and the lowest 76.4 degs. (5 degs below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.21" of rain and Belgaum 0.32". Skies are clear over Hyderabad and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The depression over Kathiawar has again caused widespread rain there. The monsoon continues active in the Konkan and has extended into the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local in Berar and the Bombay Decca. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.14", Calicut 0.11" and Cochin 0.87."

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 3rd June 1925, issued from Simla.

The feeble depression in the Gulf of Cambay has passed into Gujarat and the monsoon remains active there and in the Konkan. Rainfal lhas been nearly general in Lower Burma, Gujarat, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabd, and local in Biher, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were Port Blair, Morgui one inch. Tavoy four; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Dhubri two, Jalpaiguri one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	..	..	..
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..
Lahore	..	..	0.04	—0.04
Hissar	..	..	0.04	+0.17
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	0.14	—0.14
Allahabad	..	..	0.04	—0.04
Sind—				
Jaccobabad	..	0.30	..	+0.30
Karachi	..	..	..	..
Rajputana—Bikaner	..	1.65	0.08	+1.57
Ajmer	..	..	0.04	—0.04
Jaipur	..	0.32	0.04	+0.28
Kotah	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	..	2.92	..	+2.92
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.74	0.74	0.02	+0.72
Dwarka	..	..	..	..
Veraval	4.88	5.21	0.09	+5.12
Rajkot	0.72	1.42	0.02	+1.40
Bhavnagar Para	0.40	1.62	0.18	+1.44
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.88	3.18	0.13	+3.05
Ahmedabad	0.32	1.80	..	+1.80
Deesa	..	2.88	0.04	+2.84
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	..	..
Indore	..	1.03	0.22	+0.81
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	0.02	0.01	—0.01
Saugor	..	0.10	..	—0.10
Hoshangabad	0.62	1.86	0.19	+1.67
Khandwa	..	0.04	0.17	—0.13
Akola	0.06	1.55	0.34	+1.21
Amraoti	2.38	2.45	0.39	+2.06
Nagpur	..	0.02	0.65	—0.63
Chanda	..	0.17	0.40	—0.23
Raipur	..	0.12	0.37	—0.25
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.96	11.22	0.99	10.23
Ratnagiri	0.43	6.13	2.14	+3.99
Mormugao	0.37	6.08	2.17	+3.91
Karwar	0.27	9.53	3.47	+6.06
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	3.65	0.39	+3.26
Ahmednagar	..	0.35	0.47	—0.12
Poona	0.21	0.31	0.63	—0.32
Sholapur	..	0.01	0.58	—0.57
Bijapur	..	..	0.52	—0.52
Belgaum	0.32	0.80	0.85	—0.05
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	0.68	0.43	+0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	1.54	0.20	+1.34
Hyderabad	..	0.21	0.45	—0.24
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.14	7.01	3.24	+3.77
Calicut	0.11	3.22	2.95	+0.27
Cochin	0.87	4.20	3.15	+1.15
Trivandrum	0.01	1.14	2.16	—1.02
Ceylon—Colombo	0.10	1.08	1.45	—0.37
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore				
Masulipatam	..	0.57	0.43	+0.14
Bellary	..	..	0.32	—0.32
Cuddapah	..	0.30	0.39	—0.09
Madras	..	..	0.24	—0.24
Bangalore	..	0.19	0.69	—0.50
Coimbatore	..	0.05	0.22	—0.17
Trichinopoly	..	..	0.24	—0.24
Negapatam	..	..	0.15	—0.15

RUBBER.

London, June 3.

Para Up River Fne, Spot July/Aug. sellers 26 1/2

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jun sellers 32 1/2.

Tone:—Very irregular and nervous. Easier on liquidation.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets June sellers 36½.

RAPESEED.

Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4 June/July sellers.

Yellow Gujarat £23 June/July sellers.

Toria £22 5/8 June-July sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 3.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, June 3.

Karachi Barley (not quoted).

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 4.

To-day Reuter reported 50 points higher in old crop and 29 to 33 points up in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on shorts covering and trade buying on somewhat unfavourable weekly Government Weather Report. Liverpool has been reported 27 to 17 points higher. The advance was due to some short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—

"Market acts oversold. Dry weather is general."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable D/. 3rd inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gigson:—

"Steady market. Short covering on scarcity of contracts, but there is very little business."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld. have received the following cabes D/. 3rd inst. from their following friends:—

From Messrs. Coney and Co.

"Do not look for any further material decline until crop prospects more assured."

From, Hornby Hermeirjk & Co.:—

"Our opinion is that present prices discount a crop of 14,00,000 bales."

In sympathy with a sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 441 i.e. Rs. 6½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. Going down by half a rupee the market gradually improved to Rs. 442 on Bazar operators and general buying, and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at R. 443½ steady owing to Liverpool quotations being reported higher than expected, and advancing to Rs. 444½ closed steady at Rs. 443½.

F. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 415½ and advanced to Rs. 417 on buying by a Japanese House. Again touching Rs. 415½ the prices furtehr improved to Rs. 418½ on Commission Houses and Shroff buying, and the market closed at the same rate.

Fine Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 382 and steadily went upto Rs. 385 on Exporters buying and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 375 and Rs. 345 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, June 4

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	418 1/2
Fully Good Broach July-Aug. ..	443 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Deer Janry ..	348
Fully Good Bengal July	376
Fine Oomra Deer January ..	388

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S Punjab	400	390	375	365
M.G. Kadi Viram	472	462	452	442
M. G. Dhollera	463	453	443	433
M. G. Punjab American	492	482	472	462
M. G. Broach,	480	470	460	450
M. G. Southerns,			448	438

F. G. Fair 428

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	418
" " " July/Aug. ..	443
Fully Goods Bengal Deer Janry	344
" " " July ..	374
Fine Oomra Deer January	386
Good Southerns June ..	428

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.		..
" Fine M.G. ..	389	..
" F.G.M.G.	365 ..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. ..	380	..
" F.G.M.G.	365 ..	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	440/50 ..	..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine "	400 450	..
Nagpur .. Fine M. G.	400 450	..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400 440	..
Pulgaon .. " "	400 440	..
Dhamangaon " "	390/400 430	..
Amraoti .. " "	340/75 420	..
Khamgaon-Akola "	350/70 400/10	..
Mulkapur " "	330/50 375/85	..
Khandesh " "	325/35 360/70	..
" FG.M.G.	.. ..	..
Broach Fine M.G.	.. 460/70	..
" Fully Good "	.. 450/55	..
Muthia Fine "	.. ..	..
" F.G.M.G.	.. ..	..
Dharwar S.G.	.. 450	..
Coompta M.G.	.. 450/55	..
Westerns "	.. 380/410	..
" H.G.	.. ..	..
Miraj M.G.	.. 435/40	..
Cambodia	.. 470/80	..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 2nd June, 1925.

Cotton	7042	Bales
Wheat	33065	Cwts
Linseed	29521	"
Rape, etc.	4057	"
Gingellyseed	3460	"
Poppyseed	1046	"
Groundnuts	8498	"
Castorseed	8274	"
Rice	5111	"
Myrabollams	3075	"
Cottonseed	29823	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3248	"
Juwar	1246	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	463	"
Bajri	1034	"
Seed	105	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 4.

New York Market, 3rd June, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.59	July	22.92+33	23.09	+50
22.06	Oct.		22.35	+29
21.83	Jan.	22.05+22	22.15	+32
22.08	Mar.		22.41	+33

New York Spot on 2nd June, 23.35 —30. New Orleans 23.60 —40.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.12 (2-49 p.m.), lowest 22.69 (at the opening), range .43 points. Spot houses buying July, shorts covering. less for sale.

Liverpool Market, 3rd June, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.18	July	12.24+04	12.23+05	12.45	+27
11.76	Oct.	11.81+05		11.94	+18
11.64	Jan.			11.81	+17
11.65	Mar.			11.82	+17
Egyptian,					
21.95	Nov.			22.35	+40
20.85	Jan			21.20	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Warmer; light rains Vicksburg District.

(2) Cabled 12-25 p.m.: Market quiet and featureless.

(3) Cabled 5 p.m.: Market advanced on some short covering, strength of near positions, trade fixing call sales. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In Central Texas weather is too hot. High dry South Wind. Weekly Government Weather Report slightly favourable.

American Cross Rate 4.85 7/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 4

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925; J/aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—460/62	4411/2	417
Oomra M.G. Fine	—492/412		D/Jan
" M. G. Black leaf.	—372/82		385
Bengal M. G. Fine	—395/397		
" M. G. F. G.	—377/82	374	344
Khandesh Black leaf	—322/47		
Khandwa/Sanavad	—342/77		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—332/62		
Harda	—352/402		
Ujjain	—342/387		
Parbhani Purna.x	—367/82		
Nander.x	—377/92		
Wardha/Warora.	—442/47		
Nagpur	—462/57		
Katol	—457/62		
Adoni	—412/17		
Sindh/American	—472/477		
Sangli/Miraj	—442/47		
Bagalkot	—417/27		
Coompta	—432/452		
Tirupur	—492/497		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—437/47		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—432/37		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 1-6-25	9190000	6633000
" Yesterday do	6000	8000
Exports to date do	7751000	5367000
Stock at Ports 29-5-25	543000	364000
" Interior Towns. do	336000	337000
" Liverpool do	922000	517000
Visible Supply 30-5-25	2255000	1441000
Quantity in Sight do	14231000	11015000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
7042	3250602	3099998	3805851.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 28th May.

1924-25	1923-24
12943	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 28-5-25 8,93,812 B/s. last year—8,47,720 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 1st June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	568282	988692	691921
China	278165	197141	339726
Japan	1291950	1174710	1468826
Coast-Ports	27597	47523	44401
Total	2165994	2408066	2544874
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	12682	10533	3944
China Japan & Coast ports	45873	9295	65693
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-9-6	21-8-0	68-7-0	

Total Stock in Bombay on 28/5/25 8,93,812 B/s. last year 8,47,720 B/s.

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 50 to 33 points up and Liverpool 27 to 17 up. This advance was due to (i) less favourable weather reports following on a rather Bearish Bureau of 76.6 per cent, (ii) to Bears covering and (iii) to Trade Fixing call sales.

Here the local market is firm at about Rs. 441 and Rs. 416 for Old and New Broach respectively, with Oomras at Rs. 385 and Bengals at Rs. 375 and 345. The course of prices in the immediate future depends on the weather in America but in view of the heavy decline that has already discounted most Bearish Factors we rather favour higher prices.

Sampin. Opened this morning at 309,00,305,60 and 303,60 for June, September and December respectively.

Ready Cotton. The market was closed yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 441 1/2. A/May' 1926 Rs. 418 Oomra D/January Rs. 385.

Bengal July/ Rs. 374 D/January Rs. 344.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 4

In full-pressed Bales	2-6-25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	530	286,677	336,909
Central India	249	320,446	299,037
Barsi and Nagar	210	194,582	196,500
Hyderabad-Gaorani	93	94,531	101,346
Berar	447	555,438	632,213
Central Provinces	299	252,259	257,520
Total Oomras	1,828	1,703,933	1,823,535
Dholera	1,861	247,278	167,344
N.W. Provinces	--	129,913	120,896
Rajputana	--	68,813	81,162
Sind-Punjab	....	353,872	302,831
Broach	539	471,002	304,326
Coompta & Dharwar	1,128	118,405	155,990
Westerns-Northerns	774	66,592	71,012
Coconada	--	1,253	382
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,212	27,633	25,604
Persian	--	4,125	7,222
American	--	9,649	1
Egyptian and African	--	44,130	38,863
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	--	3,487	819
Total	7,042	32,50,002	30,99,998

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2-6-25	1st Sept. to 28th May. This year.	Last year
Europe	6,994	551,118	963,912
Japan & China	33,350	1,542,046	1,345,444
Coast Ports	--	26,595	47,420
Upcountry by Rail.	--	12,943	19,122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	--	77,406	47,459
Total	40,344	2,210,108	2,423,357

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian (nil).	
Total Day's Imports (nil).	
Mid American Spot:—	
Universal Standard 12.97 quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.55	

NEW YORK 11 A.M:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	22.92
October	22.23
January	22.02

NEW YORK NOON (12-45) CALL:—

July	22.97
October	22.24
January	22.04

NEW ORLEANS 10-55 A.M.:—

July	(Holiday)
October	(Holiday).

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.54+.9
October	11.99+.5
January	11.88+.7
March	11.91+.9

3rd Exchaige on Belgium 10055.

3rd Exchange on Athens not received.

3rd Cuban Sugar June/July sellers 12 5/8.

4th Opening Egyptians July 27.90.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, June 3.

July	12.28 +.05
October	11.80 +.04
January	11.69 +.05
March	11.71 +.06

EGYPTIANS:—

July	27.20 +.20
January	21.10 +.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

June	12.54 +.32
July	12.45 +.27
August	12.28 +.25
September	12.12 +.22
October	11.94 +.18
November	11.85 +.18
December	11.83 +.17
January	11.81 +.17
February	11.81 +.17
March	11.82 +.17
April	11.81 +.17
May	11.80 +.17
June	11.77 +.16

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3.

June	29.20 +.70
July	27.70 +.70
August	26.50 +.70
September	25.35 —.65
October	24.45 +.55
November	22.35 +.40
December	21.90 +.40
January	21.20 +.35
February	21.05 +.35
March	20.90 +.35
April	20.85 +.40
May	20.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 3.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	23.09	+.50
October	22.35	+.29
January	22.15	+.32
March	22.41	+.33
Spot Cotton at New York	23.85	—.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (Holiday).		

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

The market was closed. Holiday.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 7/8.

Demand Bills 48562

Silver Commercial Bars 68 7/8

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 3.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	23.09	+.50
October	22.35	+.29
January	22.15	+.32
March	22.41	+.33

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, June 3.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	12.45	+.27
October	11.94	+.18
January	11.81	+.17
March	11.82	+.17

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

Dated 3rd June:—"July demand controling influence. Market acts oversold."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

Scinde Good	9.15
Fully Good	9.45
Fine	9 .95
Bengal Good	9.25
Fully Good	9.65
Fine	10.05
Oomra Good	9.95
Fully Good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Broach Good	10.55
Fully Good	10.95
Fine	11.35

Figures of Exports of Cotton from America for May 1925.

To Great Britain 74,000 bales.

To Continent 227,000 bales

To Japan 11,000 bales.

WHEAT.

London, June 3.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. June-July sellers 61/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. June/July sellers 62/6.

Tone:—Dull and easier owing to fine weather.

Australian June-July sellers 60/6

Choice White Karachi June-July London sellers 62/6

Soft Red Karachi June/July sellers 61/

Tone:—Dull and easier.

LINSEED.

London, June 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July sellers £22 3/4

Linseed Tone:—Very quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/August sellers 44 5/8.

Raw Linseed Buyers etc Sep/Dec paid 44 /6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet but steady at £20½ sellers for June-July and £20 9/16 paid for July-Aug. shipment.

Linseed Bombay at £23 3/8 June/July London sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay at £10 June/July value.

Castorseed Bombay at £23 1/4 June-July sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/July sellers 15/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 15/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct/Dec. sellers 15/7

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct/Dec sellers 15/7 3/4

London, June 2.

Cuban Sugar June/July sellers 12 5/8

METAL REPORT.

London, June 3.

English best Selected Copper	£62 3/5
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£60 1/8
Copper Braziers	£77 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 1/2
Hard Spelter	£30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£16 3/8

London, June 3.

Tin Block £250 1/2.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Per md.	June 4. Rs.	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	56	0	0
Do	1	56	0	0
Do	1 1/4	56	0	0
Do	1 1/2	56	0	0
Do	1 3/4	56	0	0
Do	2	56	0	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	June 4. Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4				
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2				
" " to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	8	0
" " 1 1-4		65	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 705.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 770.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 755.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 113¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109¼.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 210.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.86.
London—Paris Frcs. 98.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 101.0.
London—Rome Liras 120.0.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

Bombay, June 4.

3 Mos London Discounts 4-11/16 per cent.
6 Mos London Discounts 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

London, June 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6—Firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16—Quiet.

London, June 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 11 /16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March, 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 3.

Stockholm	1815
Christiania	2893
Amsterdam	
Switzerland	2508

YESTERDAY'S:—

Belgium	10100
Athens	28750

Exchange on London in Paris 9817

Exchange on London in Germany 20.41-3/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 11987

New York, June 3.

Demand Bills 48562

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

Bombay, June 4.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand.	678
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	209
Japan	115 1/2
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6m/st 5 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87-3/8 —1/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/8 —1/4.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 15/16 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £76 1/4 —1/2

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent £56 1/8 ex. Dvd. —5/8

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 50 nominal.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 3/4 ex. Dvd. —1/4.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 2/8 ex. Dvd. —3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, June 4.

Sovereigns Ready 13-9-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-8-0.
English 10 oz. Bar Gold 21-12-0.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-7-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-2-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72-0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72-0-0.

London, June 3.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-11.
Silver forward d. 31-12.

TONE OF SILVER—

Uncertain but at present steady. China bought to cover sales. America bought. Market closed steady but might easily react later on.

BULLION.

London, June 3.

Austrian Gold Coin bought £307,000.

Bar sold £123,000 and Sovereigns for export to India £230,000.

GOLD.

London, June 3.

The small amount of gold arrived from South Africa, has been absorbed by India.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (April 29):—

There is a man in Washington who claims that he can forecast the weather for a year ahead. I know nothing of his methods, but I would propose a partnership to him provided he convinced me that he could foretell the Texas rainfall only one day ahead. If he qualified and we kept our information to ourselves we would have all the money in the world by next October and I would not have to write about cotton when there was nothing to say. For there is really nothing informing that can be said about last week's cotton market.

Further investigation confirms me in the opinion that the spinners throughout the world have bought about all the cotton they will spin up during the present season. Their purchases from now on will be reserves and they need not buy precipitately. The market is therefore dependent upon the weather and its incidence upon the speculative mind. The drouth in Texas has been vigorously exploited for at least two months and its effect may have been discounted for the present at any rate.

Then it should not be forgotten that "no news is good news" and that the crop is doing pretty well in the Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley. From the importance accorded the crop outlook in Texas one would think that no cotton was grown anywhere else. But this is not yet the case and by way of getting a clearer idea of the possibilities I have prepared the subjoined table.

It shows that if the largest crops produced in each state during the last 23 years were added together the total would be 17,800 000 bales and that the smallest crops grown during the same period would aggregate 6,844,000 bales. The range is large and the table brings out the futility of trying to guess at the crop thus early in the season.

But it also brings out the fact that the largest yield in every state "except Texas" would aggregate 13,948,000 bales and that it is thinkable, though improbable, that we might get a fairly good yield even if Texas produced nothing.

I suggest this somewhat absurd idea by way of preventing too much concentration upon Texas. It is a great State and I am an enthusiast about it, but cotton is still grown in a few other regions. The figures that have prompted the foregoing follow:

Highest and Lowest Yield 1911-12 to 1924-25 by States.

In thousands of running bales—excluding linters.

	High	Yield	Low	Yield
Alabama	1914	1,732	1917	521
Arkansas	1920	1,182	1923	644
Florida	1911	94	1921	12
Georgia	1911	2,794	1923	613
Louisiana	1917	630	1921	284
Mississippi	1913	1,252	1923	623
North Carolina	1911	1,126	1917	657
Oklahoma	1924	1,505	1921	478
South Carolina	1911	1,692	1922	517
Tennessee	1911	436	1923	235
Texas	1924	4,852	1921	2,139
Virginia	1923	52	1921	17
All other	1924	459	1917	118
	17,800		6,8	

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has published some figures that are also worth considering just now. This Bureau now estimates the world's cotton crop for 1924-25 at 24,540,000 bales of 478 lbs. net weight. This compares with 19,520,000 bales in 1923-24 and 12,170,000 bales in 1922-23. Foreign grown linters are included, but not linters of American growth. The area planted to cotton is estimated at 79,500,000 acres in 1924-25 as against 71,200,000 acres in 1923-24 and 65,200,000 acres in 1922-23.

These figures need no exposition. They speak for themselves, but I may point out that this latest estimate of the world's crop for 1924-25 is 940,000 bales larger than the estimate of 23,600,000 bales published by the Department of Agriculture on Dec. 31, 1924, and that the increase over 1923-24 estimate is more than 25 per cent. This will fill a good many vacant holes.

GOLD.

London, June 3.

The small amount of gold arrived from South Africa, has been absorbed by India.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 4.

Ready—21-6 6

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	21-7-6	21-6-6	21-6-9	
Asad	21-8-6	21-6-6	21-8-0	

Teji Mandi.

Jeth 0—0—0

Asad 0—3—)

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 4.

Ready:—72-1 0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	72 6-0	72-8-0	71-8-0	71-15-0
Asad	72-4-0	72-6-0	71-14-6	71-14-6

Teji Mandi.

Jeth 0—6—0

Ashad 1—4—0

Tone—Market Weak but uncertain.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

Bombay, June 4.

Market was opened to-day for two hours to make "Badali" business and to adjust the holding of each other for June settlement. Board have decided not to deal in B. Dyeing, Century and Madhowjee below the following rates for July settlement till 30th June, 1925.

Rs. 782-8-0.
Rs. 340-0-0.
Rs. 310-0-0.

Market will be closed for fresh Forward dealings till June settlement is over.

SHARES.

London, June 3.

Hongkong Bank	£143
Chartered Bank	£ 20 3/8
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 10 7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/16

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0	11	
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	13	
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	11	
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	11	
David	No. 10 1-2	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	11	6
Sattars	No. 10 1-4	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	10	0
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0	9	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	3	6
"	No. 42—2	1	4	3
"	No. 20	0	14	6
"	No. 32	1	1	6

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. "B" WIN.

FROLICS ON THE COOPERAGE.

The weather on Thursday evening was ideal for ducks and possibly no birds of that family enjoyed themselves as much as did the teams which figured in the League fixture. The Y. M. C. A. second string proved too good for the G. I. P. "B" team and won by four goals all of which were scored in the second half. Scholes was the first to score while Maura and Richardson were responsible for the next two. Before the call of time Mayo added the fourth with a low shot which slipped through the goalie's hands. Making allowances for the bad weather, the G. I. P. are not likely to have a very shining career this season. The Young Men are not too dusty but they must dispense with the habit of playing about with the ball. Maura their right wing possesses speed and uses it to advantage. His cross passes were very effective and well but for hesitancy on the part of the forwards a double figure score should have been registered.

Y. M. C. A. "B":—E. Turner; Hayes-Hoare and Kerrington: Hudson, Richardson and Mayo: Maura, Jolly, Scholes, Baggeri and Reilly.

G. I. P. "B":—Johnson; Woods and Shannon: Gillman, Bottomley and Thompson: Major, Guest, Round, Jardine and Cosgrave.

Referee:—Sergt. Major G. W. Kelly.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 3.

The following are the closing scores in County cricket matches that began today:—

M. C. C. vs. Wales at Lords. M. C. C. 514 for nine. (Stearne 118. Frazer 67. Hendren 93, Franklin 77, and Hartley 70 not out).

Leicestershire vs. Surrey at Leicester: Leicester 278. (Astill and Geary 89 and 75 respectively). Surrey 27, for loss of no wicket.

Warwickshire vs. Yorkshire at Birmingham: Yorkshire 265. (Leyland 74 and Rhodes 50). Warwick 62 for one.

Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Portsmouth: Hampshire 264. (Tennyson 73, Jupp 6 for 91). Northamptonshire 51 for one.

Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire at Stourbridge: Derby 273. (Bowden 62, Townsend 54 and Jackson 64, Rogers 6 for 69). Worcester 89 for 5.

Gloucestershire vs. Sussex at Bristol: Sussex 123. (Parker 6 for 37). Gloucester 145. (Tate 7 for 58). Sussex in the second innings 20 for 2.

Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester: Kent 139. Lancashire 155 for two. (Hallows 56).

Glamorgan vs. Somerset at Cardiff: Somerset 149. Glamorgan 73 for eight.

Oxford University vs. the Army at Oxford: Army 289. (Captain Williams 209) Oxford nine for two.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAIL (Simla Hills), June 3.

The All-India Chess Championship tournament began at Chail on the 29th May under the patronage of his Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mohinder Bahadur of Patiala. Almost all the well-known players of India, Mr. Boris Kostich from Yugo Slavia, and Mr. Antonio Suarez of Spain are taking part in the tournament which is being played in the American style, counting one point for winner, whilst a draw means half point for both.

The following are the results for the first four days:—Mr. Boris Kostich (Yugo Slavia) 4, Mr. Joshi (Poona) 4, Lala Kishanlal (Ambala) 3, Mr. Khadilkar (Sangli) 2, Prof. Alurkar (Bombay) 3, Mr. Mandhle (Sangli) 1½, Bodus (Sangli) 1½, Lala Gordas Mal (Lyallpur) 3, Lala Chajju Ram (Jullundur) 1½, M. Nasirnddin (Rampur) 0, Mr. A. Suarez (Spain) 0.—A. P.

MYSORE RACES.

REHEARSAL WINS MAHAL PLATE.

MYSORE, June 4.

The Mysore Racing season commenced here this afternoon in cloudy and threatening weather when seven races were run at. This fixture, coming conjointly with the Maharaja's birthday celebrations and the holding of Mysore Representative Assembly's session, drew a large attendance. The course was in perfect condition. With excellent fields and fairly good prices, the punters had the advantage over the bookmakers. The best race of the day was the Mahal Plate in which Rehearsal won out a close finish from Kapurthala, an outsider. The Jones Plate, for country breds three years old and upwards, produced a field of seven starters and Criadeilo, owned by the Raja of Sivaganga, won in a convincing style. The last race, the Bedouin Plate, produced a dead-heat with the others close up. Following are the details:—

THE PALACE PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 250 to second Rs. 150 to third. Highweight handicap for Ponies, 14.2 and under other than those in class three, or above.

Pogose's BETWIXT 9-6 Northmore 1
Grigg's GALLOPEUR OLIVIER 7-6, Black 2
Dee's CREMONA 8-12 Aldridge 3
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC 9-12 Bona 4

Also Ran:—Grey Dawn 8-10.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Little Spec; four's Grey Dawn, Betwixt; sixes the rest.

Won by half length, neck, half length.

Time.—1 min. 22 secs.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 12, and Rs. 46.

THE MAHAL PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 1,000 to winner. Rs. 250 to second Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Arabs

Khairaz's REHEARSAL 8-1 M. Hoyt 1
Zamindar of Pallavaram's KAPURTHALA 8-8 Babajan 2

Dakeel's BLACK IVORY 9-4 J Meekings ... 3
Ebrahim Hazamy's MOHANDIS 7-8 F C Black 4

Also Ran: Last Call 9-4, Johur 8-11, Simbis 8-9, Cream Rose 8-5, Mabdir 8-12, Special 7-0

Betting: Twos against Cream Rose and Rehearsal; sixes Kapurthala, Mohandis, eights Black Ivory, longer odds the rest.

Won by head, half length, one length.

Time.—1 min. 8 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 24 and Rs. 59.

THE SRIRANGAPATAM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap for horses in class four.

Pogose Hamilton's BAWN 8-13 Northmore 1
Marsh's MADEMOISELLE VITE 7-7, S. Black 2
Earl of Shannon's STILL BETTER 9-10, H. McQuade 3
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's CYANIA 9-3 Barret 4

Also Ran:—Warburton 9-8, Felladeen 9-6, Jazz Band 9-1, Olioid 8-10, Happy Princess 11 8-10, Turbulence 8-3, Toy Symphony 8-3, Guileless 83, Quite Grave 8-2, Fairy Steps 7-0, Melenora 7.

Betting: Twos Felladeen, threes against Hamilton's Bawn, Still Better; fours Cyanic; fives Melenora, longer odds the rest.

Won by one length, half length, one length.

Time.—1 min 28 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 12, and Rs. 12.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 250 to second Rs. 150 to third. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8-8 H. MacQuade 1
Ahmed Hazamy's YEMAN 7-11 F. Black ... 2
Maharaja of Mysore's PANAMA 8-0 Thompson 3
H M Goculdas MAMNON 8-13 Audas 3
Wacha's NAPOLEON 7-5 Barrett 4

Also Ran: Aga 9-3, Confederacy 8-7, Karkadan 8-2, Turkistan 7-4 Tawakul 7-3, Mala 7, Major Domo 7.

Betting: Even Mamnon; threes Confederacy fours Napoleon, Hazim, Young Jawad, eighth the rest.

Won by 3/4 lengths, 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 53 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-8 on Young Jawad and Rs. 74 on Hazim; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 48, and Rs. 10.—A. P.

WEMBLEY FILM FRANCE CASE.

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which Collin Campbell Rogers, Dudley Campbell Rogers and Mrs. Nora Campbell Rogers were charged with using a forged letter appointing them as agents in India of the Wembley Film Company and with cheating Mrs. Campbell Rogers in the course of her statement said that Collin Campbell Rogers had done some very successful business in the film line. He left for England and cabled to her for assistance. He came back to India and made her believe that he had established connections with a big firm in England and that the proposed business was an honest and legitimate one. It was only when the police visited their office that she came to know that the letter of appointment was not genuine. Collin Campbell Rogers also made a statement.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

"EXCELSIOR INDIA."

The April number of "Excelsior India" has we are glad to note, maintained its fair level promised by the earlier issues, both in its literary merit and its wide range of subjects. This number contains as many as ten special articles on a variety of topics mostly non-political. Notable among these are a discussion of the Post-War Problem of Currency by Dr. B D. Ambedkar a scientific exposition of Indian music by Atiya Begum, and a concise account of the Rightly Appointed Caliphs by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Akbar Ali Khan. In an editorial note the Editor remarks, "Mahatma Gandhi's programme of constructive work does appeal to all and yet it is not sufficiently carried out, which goes to show our distorted ideas of self-complacency coupled with a want of earnestness and gift". May we not then expect in "Excelsior India" a fuller treatment of the varied aspects of the Construction Programme? The Editor announces that the magazine will be made a monthly from July next, and yet the rate of subscription will continue to be only Rs. 4 per annum including postage. This is commendable enterprise indeed and we wish our contemporary success in its venture.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

The Share Bazar was in a normal condition yesterday, as only *budla* business was transacted, under the orders of the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange. Since the prices have been fixed brokers can undersell only on pain of a fine and other diverse penalties. That was why no fluctuations were seen yesterday and merely *budla* business was being done. Usually these *budla* transactions are over by the end of the month, but owing to the catastrophe which overtook the Stock Exchange this month, and owing also to the truculence of the Bears who seem to be in full vigour they have been protracted. Have not the Directors fixed prices, the Bears would have gone on selling shares which they never possessed. It is a paradox that the Bull who had taken delivery of so many thousand shares and who had real goods should have been floored by Bears who were selling shares which they never had. The Bombay Stock Exchange is the paradise of Bears, and it is they who always triumph here. They always are in a majority on the Board of Directors and whenever the Bull is in a position to squeeze them they at once appeal to the Board to fix a price and thus put a stop to further activities of the Bull and incidentally limit their losses. Since September last, when the corner in Dyeings had commenced, the shares have gone up by about Rs. 550, the price of these shares being then about Rs. 630 or so. But it was the Bears who had brought the shares to that level and the market was oversold then. Taking that opportunity the Bull operator began his operations after coming to a working arrangement with other holders of large blocks of these shares, who generally keep themselves aloof from the market. The intrinsic value of these shares is neither Rs. 650 nor Rs. 1,150, but somewhere in the middle. It must be the aim of the Directors of the Stock Exchange now to bring this scrip to its real value, or thereabouts, by every means possible. But at the present time the Bears, who seem to be very strong, are in no mood to listen to any reason and are only thinking either of revenge or their own pockets. But well-informed people in the Share Bazar think that the reaction of this crisis will be that genuine investors and the 'public will be scared away for some time from the Bazar. The Stock Exchange is primarily meant not for the Brokers alone, but for the wider public, and the former live on the latter. Is it then wise to continue the present tactics and kill the goose that lays the golden eggs? That is a question to which there is only one answer.

There are many people who have been very hard hit and it is doubted whether many of the brokers will be able to pay their liabilities this month. The shares most sought after were Dyeings, Centurys and Madhowjis, and in all these three a large number of brokers are involved, whether in sales or purchases. If the prices go down still further—of which there is no chance now since the rate is fixed—Bears will suffer equally with the Bulls, as the latter will not be able to meet their losses. As a result of the slump in these favourite scrips other shares have gone down very much and are now a drug in the market, new buyers having made themselves scarce, as it were.

It is rumoured that that the Dyeings are going to declare an *ad interim* dividend next month, and if it is true there is no reason why they should remain at their present price. But the fact is that investors have grown nervous owing to the wild oscillations of the Share Bazar, and some strong measures are needed to rescue the Bazar from its present chaotic condition and the rub into which it has fallen. Strong measures are also needed to make such a crisis in the future impossible, and to restore the confidence of the public.

The Board have fixed the rate of Dyeings for June at Rs. 800 and for July at Rs. 807-8; Centurys for June at Rs. 351-4 and July Rs. 355; and Madhowjis at Rs. 331-4 and Rs. 335 respectively.

"THE LOKMANYA MEMORIAL."

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Wagh's letter on this subject. The clear implications are (1) irresponsiveness of the Bombay people (2) and remissness on my part. The first is incorrect, and as regards the second, let the readers judge for themselves.

Lokmanya's model, as prepared by Mr. Wagh, was liked by Mr. Jaykar and others, and the writer asked for the final price, which was quoted at Rs. 18,000. At the writer's request, Mr. Wagh got photos and photo cards of the said model made, so that they could be given to the donors of Rs. 100 and rupee one respectively as a momento and a receipt combined. The writer paid the printers' photographer's Bills. He then found, that English prices for a similar statue were much less. He sounded other artists through mutual friends, and found their quotations approximating that of Mr. Wagh. The writer therefore did not place any order with any sculptor. A fortnight ago, he was pleased to learn from Mr. Wagh, that his price for the statue would be Rs. 12, and that is really reasonable and acceptable. Prominent citizens like Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jaykar, Tairsee, Belgamvalla etc. agreed to collaborate, and the co-operation of others will be ever so welcome.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

HEAVY RAINS IN KATHIAWAR.

RLY LINE BEYOND BHOPALKA BREACHED.

JAMNAGAR, June 4.

Owing to heavy rains the railway line beyond Bhopalka has breached at several places. Rains are still threatening and consequently the booking of all descriptions of traffic beyond Khambhalia has been stopped. Normal conditions are expected within three to four days.—A. P.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

THROWN OFF HIS MOTOR BIKE

Mr. S. H. J. Chitham Accountant of the Dunlop Tyre Company, was removed, on Wednesday night about 10 o'clock, to the St. George's Hospital suffering from a fracture of the nose, lower and upper jaws and shock. Being in a precarious state he could not make a statement and died yesterday morning about 11 o'clock.

It seems on Wednesday night Mr. Chatham was going from the Esplanade Road towards Colaba on his motor cycle with a friend of his, M. Thornett. Near the Currency Office, a heavy shower of rain fell and the back wheel of Mr. Chitham's cycle skidded, with the result that both he and Mr. Thornett were thrown on the road. The latter, however, escaped with minor injuries.

HOUSE COLLAPSE NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday night the front portion of a house in Tundria Street, opposite J. J. Hospital, collapse as a result of heavy rains. There was no loss of life or injury to any one. The damage to property is also quite insignificant.

The house is a three storied structure and belongs to Ebrahim Abdul Kadri, at about 10 p.m. on Wednesday night, the neighbours heard a terrific thud and crash and saw the third and second stories crumbled down like a pack of cards. The laskars of the Fire Brigade and police from Nagpada Police Station immediately repaired to the scene and within a short began clearing the debris which had blocked nearly half of the narrow lane.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE +47

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :-

Thurssday's opening rate	+38
Thursday's closing rate	+47
Liverpool opening	8
Liverpool closing	+?2

Local Market closing at 9 p. m. candy Rs. 443-8-0

A police watch is kept on the house as the remaining portions of the what is left of the house seem to collapse every minute.

LOCAL TRAIN DISLOCATION.

A slight derangement in the local train service on the G. I. P. was caused on Thursday morning as the result of the collapse of a wall. A wall measuring 50 feet near the Kalyan end of the Sandhurst Road Station fell down on Wednesday night as a result of the heavy shower of rain. The debris and the bolders fell on the down lines making it impossible to run trains on those lines. Till noon the lines were not cleared and a single line train service was run on the section.

Immediately on receipt of information at night, Mr. Backle, Resident Engineer and Mr. Candreary, Permanent Way Inspector along with other officers and a gang of coolies rushed up to the scene. The coolies were at work since night upto Thursday afternoon removing the debris and clearing up the way.

Inquiries showed that the officials expected to resume the normal traffic on the line by 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

A notification of considerable importance to all motorists appears in to-day's "Bombay Government Gazette." In the public interest it is necessary that the records of cars kept by the Motor Vehicles Department should be kept up to date. Experience has shown that cars frequently change hands without the transfer being notified with the result that in the case of an accident in which a motor car is involved it is often difficult—sometimes impossible—to trace the person responsible. It has been decided in order to ensure the correct maintenance of records that not only must cars be re-registered every year but the owner of every car must display, in a prominent position on the car, a registration card in the same manner that an owner in England has to display his tax card. The draft notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" proposes to give effect to this by amendments and additions to the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules. A new schedule DD is attached to the rules giving the form of the license card and precise details as to the construction of the holder that must contain the card and the position in which it must be fixed on the car. It is also notified that in future all registration cards will expire on August 31st. Two months from the date of publication are allowed for the receipt by Government of objections to the notification.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE CONSTABLE.

At about 12-30 noon yesterday Police Constable No. 1498B was on patrol duty in Sheik Memon Street when he saw a man running and a crowd chasing him, shouting "chor chor". The police man stepped forward to arrest the man and as he placed his hand on him the people shouted to the policeman to let the man go. But the policeman would not let the man go, when two men Kachara Kamanji and Amrutlal Jarachand got annoyed and pushed aside the policeman, knocked down his pugree and tore up his number from his coat. Seeing this policeman No. 775B who was going in plain clothes ran to the rescue of the policeman and got the three persons arrested. Subsequently it was found that the first men was not a thief but one Bhagwandas a bill collector who is in employ of Amritlal and had gone to Sheik Memon Street to collect bills. The place where he had gone he had a dispute and where the shop-keeper slapped Bhagwandas when he started running. All the three are being proceeded with for assaulting public officers in discharge of their duties.

TRAM COLLISION WITH VICTORIA.

At about 11-30 a.m. on Thursday a hack victoria No 672 was proceeding along Esplanade Road on the tram track going towards Dhobi Talao. A tram-car No. 696 was coming at the same time in the direction of Flora Fountain, which collided with the victoria with the result that the front wheels of the carriage were damaged and the horse received slight injuries. The driver of the victoria says that when he saw the tram-car, he tried to get clear of the tram track but a motor-car coming from the opposite direction did not allow him to do so. He warned the tram-driver to stop but he paid no heed to his warnings but dashed straight into the carriage.

Further police inquiries are procedin.

MOTOR-CAR COLLIDED AGAINST VICTORIA.

On Wednesday night at about 11 p.m. a motor-car No. 8678 was proceeding along Sassoon Dock Road when it collided with the rear of a hack victoria No. 2012 going in the same direction. After colliding with the carriage, the motor-driver swerved to the right and collided with a tram post damaging the base. The victoria driver who was thrown off his seat fortunately escaped being run over by the motor-car, whose driver apparently seemed to be drunk at the time. The right rear wheel of the motor-car was damaged. Both the victoria driver and the motor chauffeur who were injured were removed to G. T. Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, City Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Kasha Nagoo Agri, a Hindu aged 20 years.

The evidence showed that deceased was getting out of a Down Local train at Ville Parle Station on Tuesday last. After getting out he was crossing the railway lines in front of the engine of the Down train. When an uptrain entered the platform which knocked down the deceased. He was extricated and taken to J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the skull was recorded.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 4.

In the share market jutes opened steadier after the holidays on account of covering operations with little outside support for the higher priced stocks, Lothian noting a drop of about twenty points on the last transaction due to rumours of a lower rate of dividend for the current half year. In coals Bengal fetched some buyers at last rates, otherwise there was next to nothing doing. Teas registered a good enquiry and better prices were paid in the majority of instances. In miscellaneous nothing of outstanding interest transpired in this section. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 68/6, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 Rs. 98/9, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 95, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 Rs. 99/5, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 Rs. 104/15, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 Rs. 101/1, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 Rs. 103/12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 Rs. 104/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Rs. 362.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Rs 12/8.

Cottons:—Dunbar Rs. 132.

Jutes:—Albion 452/8, Anglo-India 425, Barnagore 192, Birla 7/5, Budge Budge 140, Cheviot 285 Clive 39, Dalhousie 394, Delta 529, Empire 51, Fort Gloster 910, Hooghly 74, Howrah 40/4, Hukumchand 6/8, Kamarhatty 580, Kanknarrah 464/8, Lothian 427/8, National 29/8, Orient 217, Presidency 7/11, Reliance 62.

Coals:—Bengal 502/8, Burrakur 21/10, East Indian 25, New Beerbhoom 30/4, New Tetturya 6.

Miscellaneous:—U. P. Electric Supply 100, Britannia Building and Iron 5/8, Alpha General Insurance 2/4, discount, Burma Finance and Mining 3/4, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Calcutta Tramways 17/4, Madan Theatres 2/7, Scindhia Steam Navigation 7/8.

Tea Companies:—Bateli 6/8, Bishnauth 31/10, East India 22/8, Rattikhira 30/4, Namburnadi 12/12, Pussimbing 15/8, Sarngapn 18/4, Teen Ali 17/4, Tukvar 33/12, Tumsong 19/12.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent wires:—A ceremonial parade was held at Akalkot on the 3rd June in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

Baroda, June 4th.—A mass meeting of the Baroda Hindus assembled under the Presidency of Sarabhai Majumdar, late Judge of Baroda Court, to hear the Hindu Sangathan message from Mr. Chandkaran Sarda. Resolutions condemning the Nizam's ban on Pundit Malaviya and confirming the Calcutta resolutions were adopted unanimously.—A. P.

The annual general meeting of the Yeotmal District Association will be held on the 21st instant and Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Barrister of Amraoti, has been requested to preside over it.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Intermed. (Arts) Exm. Result, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 6.

S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 9.

Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital Governor lays foundation-stone, Parel, p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Saturday). Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on Monday the 8th instant.

TLEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Obock-Djibouti cable is interrupted. Telegrams for Djibouti will be accepted via "Cable Perim Obock" and posted from Obock. These telegrams are subject to delay. The rates are same as for Obock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at noon the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 4th June 1925:—

Small-pox 2 attacks, 3 deaths; Cholera nil attack, nil death, Plague 1 attack nil death; Influenza nil attack nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 63. Total mortality this day last year 80.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association treated 159 patients in the month of May of which 85 were males and 65 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Social Gathering of the above Association will be held at the Association premises, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, to-morrow (Saturday) from 3 p.m. onwards. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, will deliver his Presidential address.

TELEGRAPH WORKMEN'S BULLETIN.

The Honorary Secretary of the Telegraph Workmen's Union has published the first Bulletin a monthly of the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union which is intended as a propaganda organ for the Telegraph Workmen of Bombay. It is stated in the bulletin that ever since the coming of the Union into existance a good deal of useful work is done by the Union for the poor workers. It is also requested in the bulletin that all the Telegraph men should become members of the Union as it is intended to start an All-India Telegraph Workmen's Federation to agitate the grievances of the workers through out India.

MAHILA MANDAL OF PAREL.

From the report of this Mandal for the fourteen months ending December 1924 we find that the Mandal which forms the Women's Branch of the Social Service League of Bombay has been doing excellent work among the women of Parel. The Mandal which has at present about 60 members on its roll maintains a Reading Room used by a dozen members daily and a Library which issued to members. Nearly 500 books during the period under report. It also conducts a Sewing Class of about 40 students, and a weekly First Aid and nursing class under Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore, L.M., D.T.M. attended by nearly 30 women. Magic Lantern and other lectures and Social Gatherings are also held from time to time. The Mandal is the only body in the northern part of the City that works for the educational and economic advancement of the poor middle class women and we heartily support the appeal the Mandal makes to the public for financial and other assistance.

KING'S BIRTH DAY AT THE BEGGARS' CAMP.

The King's Birth Day was celebrated at the Beggars' Camp at Rowli Hill on the 3rd June 1925. Mr. Pratapgirji Narsingirji presented clothes to beggars 200 in number. The males were given 1 dhoty, 1 shirt and 1 cap each and the females were presented with a saree and 1 cholee each. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Pratapgirji due to illness, the presentation was made at his request by Sir Henry Macnaughten. A 'chota hazri' was also given to the beggars.

Messrs. Godrej Oil and Soap Co., have been good enough to promise to supply every month 2 maunds of soap for the use of the beggars in the Camp and the first instalment of their supply was delivered on the King's Birth Day. The Committee feel extremely grateful to them for their generosity.

AHMEDNAGAR TELUGU COMMUNITY.

An Ahmednagar correspondent writes:—An informal meeting of the leading Telugus of Ahmednagar was held at Ahmednagar on Friday, the 29th May, 1925, under the Presidentship of Rao Saheb Govind Sosraji Jakkal, Hon. Magistrate, Ahmednagar, to consider how the resolutions of the Poona Second Telugu Conference should be put into practice. Rao Saheb M. Lingay Naidu of Belgaum, and Mr. L. M. Sattor (Poona) addressed the meeting.

Rao Saheb Naidu, laid emphasis on the need of physical culture, education, settlement of Communal disputes by Communal Panchayats, establishment of a Telugu Association, checking of temperance, a Co-operative Society a Free Reading Room, post-puberty, marriages, widow-remarriages, etc. It has been decided at present to form a Telugu Association at Ahmednagar and gradually to give effect to the Resolutions passed at the Poona Conference.

A strong representative Committee was formed with Rao Saheb G. S. Jakkal, President, Vice-President, Mr. Ganapat Sayahna Penta, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Mr. Madhavrao Ashanna Poopal, B.A., Secretaries, Messrs. Siram Balkrushna Sayaji and Tote, Sayena Laxman, Treasurer, Mr. Maruti Dusal.

The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm prevailed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925.

FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

Colonel Gidney and certain other leaders of the Anglo-Indian community have decided to proceed on a deputation to England and pour out their grievances into the reluctant ears of the Britisher. The proposal has met with opposition from many quarters. Anglo-Indians are of divers complexion and it is to be hoped that the touring party will contain a reasonable variety of pigmentation. The suggestion is not lightly made, because the benefits claimed by the community, whether of inclusion in the British Army or of emigration to the Colonies, should not be granted on the presumption that the average Anglo-Indian is a fair type susceptible of being palmed off. There is no definite type, and the majority belong to a class who are less than fifty per cent. white. It is good to fight for privilege but within the caste there should be no graduation of colour or respect of persons. If the deputation fetches high favours, they should be open to the poor inhabitants of Entally and the slouching denizens of Vepery. Persons of colourless complexion like Colonel Gidney and Mr. Herbert Stark do not form part of the Anglo-Indian problem; they may, if they so wish it, smuggle their way into fastidious clubs and exclusive skating rinks. Help is really required for the poor Anglo-Indian who in the stress of injustice and snobbery cherishes the tragic wish that he were blessed with parents of different complexion. It is an absurd wish, but the sun-burnt type of Anglo-Indians does often recognise the handicap of colour; indeed he is at times suspected of being an Indian Christian in lion's clothing. We are sorry to lay emphasis on the differentiation of colour and the importance of having a really representative selection in the deputation, but bargains made on the assurance of negotiable complexion would suit only a minority in the community; hence the danger of a dandified set drawn from the cream-level of Anglo-Indians going as a deputation. The basic principle of administration in India is colour. Turn an Indian or a dark Anglo-Indian obtaining Rs 200 into the colour of a European and his salary becomes Rs 2,000; turn a sahib getting Rs. 2,000 into the shade of bronze and he becomes qualified for Rs. 200. These miracles are out of the question but the fundamental principle in the supposition is right and indisputable. The bulk of the Anglo-Indian community is so much of the tropical hue that they cannot hazard their future on the fickle token of colour. Therefore it is that we recommend the Anglo-Indians to hammer out their future in relation to other permanent communities in the country and eschew the tradition of snobbish expectation from European kinship. As far as the majority of the community is concerned, the excursion to England for the securing of privileg is a turn in the wrong direction. A Mahatma Gandhi said, the community may be sure of generous treatment from Indians and we have no doubt of their honourable place once they give up the chase of preferential favours in imitation of the pretensions recommended to British recruits to the Services in India.

Speaking at Calcutta, Colonel Gidney said that the deputation would press in England for "equal treatment, equal consideration, equal recognition and equal representation in all matters, both civil and military, with the two other great communities Hindus and Moslems." If the assurance is true Anglo-Indians will be fighting for a common cause; but it would seem they want privileges separate from those enjoyed by Indians and an arresting of the process of Indianisation. It is a stupendous, if somewhat palatable, hoax to say that Anglo-Indian unemployment is due to Indianisation. Unemployment is and will be an All-India problem because there are not enough jobs to go round In the proportion of numbers, Indians suffer from greater unemployment. Anglo-Indian leaders do not face that fact but revel in the fiction that the recruitment of Indians is the main cause of unabsorbed labour. The meagre recruitment of Indians in the railways and the services does not account for Anglo-Indian unemployment, though that theory gives them a simple solution with a pleasant sense of racial irritation. Anglo-Indians must not hope to stabilise their future on the crumbs of contempt thrown from the residue of the Britisher's table; they must throw in their lot with Indians. They cannot safely play the part of the bat who cried to make the best of fluctuating fortune in the fabled war between beasts and birds. The foreign-edited press in India seems to enjoy rousing the suspicion of the poor community as a foil against Indians. It is a game as futile as it is unworthy; it does not help the Anglo-Indian of sun-burnt aspect who typifies the majority and who cannot profit by meretricious and uppish overtures. The advice of Mahatma Gandhi that Anglo-Indian unemployment ought to be relieved by resort to spinning has caused a flood of incredulous invective among the foreign papers. How dare he advise humble manual labour when the proper place of the Anglo-Indian is a job on at least Rs. 150 plus free quarters? His station and tastes require it and no petty relief is of interest to him. This supercilous attitude is wholly wrong and futile in face of economic conditions which cannot be corrected by diatribes against Indianisation.

In this regard we would quote the evidence of a competent critic interested in the actual work of Anglo-Indian amelioration; incidentally it must be a help to those superior persons, gifted with the zest of politics pure and undefiled, who sneer at the *charka*. The "Catholic Herald of India" is a brilliant weekly conducted by Roman Catholic missionaries who really toil for Anglo-Indian welfare instead of sending up illustrated reports "Home" about the conversion of the raging heathen. We quote the "Herald" because we value its opinion:—

"Mr. Gandhi's advice to Anglo-Indians to spin their own yarn and weave their own cloth is not so foolish as people are inclined to believe, provided it be supplemented by the advice of growing their own vegetables, producing and cooking their own food, building their own houses and cleaning their own doorsteps In other words, there is absolutely no reason why a healthy family in India should depend on charity, except it be hopelessly and thoroughly civilised. There is ground, air, water and sun in plenty then what more do you want? It is only when a man wants his water from a soda bottle, his air off an electric fan, his food from the market and his roof from the house agent that a small accident changes him into an unemployed beggar. His living is so complex that he can do nothing for himself. He is like a child who thinks that his sausages drop from Heaven, and is quite surprised to hear he can obtain the same results by rearing a pig.

The civilised man is the most helpless being in creation, and to him the advice to weave his own cloth comes with the shock of a revelation, bred as he was to the idea that clothes must come from Messrs. Ranken, Harnack or Hathaway He is staggered to hear that he can draw his milk direct from his own cow and not from a tin, and that the milk he draws from his cow is much fresher than the milk that has lain for six months in a fashionable store. He simply refuses to believe that the potatoes, carrots and cabbages that lie hot on his plate could grow around his own house and cost him nothing, if only he consented to live outside the city in a cheap suburb. It is impossible. Carrots and cabbages must come from the peasant, and pass through the hands of the cooly, the cartman, the middleman, the salesman, the khansama and the cook, and not until all these gendemen have been fatly paid, is a carrot a true carrot and a cabbage a true cabbage. To such people Mr. Gandhi says "grow them yourselves," and it is for refusing the advice we have got unemployed.

The more we think of it, the more firmly we believe in the principle of the *charka* as a general contrivance for helping oneself rather than seeking help from the District Charitable Society. If it is not a cure for unemployment, it is certainly a better cure than begging; and if it is economically unsound, it is certainly sounder than tramping the streets in search of a vacancy that does not exist And when a man discovers that he can make his own coat, it will not take him long to discover that he can make many other things besides. It is agreed that either Government or the community should cure unemployment but the fact is that they don't. It therefore remains that the unemployed who are begging in the streets or sleeping on maidan benches must learn to provide for their own needs.

We make no apology for the length of the extract because every word of it is literally true. The charka alone may not save the Anglo-Indians, but it represents a message of simple toil, wholesome living, family independence and contempt for desolating snobbery. To eat Australian biscuits instead of home-made bread does not show any sign of what is called a higher standard of living; but it is supposed to be the consummation of superior standards and also evidence of the need of excessive wages. The illusion, however, prevails to the havoc of the Anglo-Indian community and of a section of Indians who doggedly emulate them. The Anglo-Indian has only one enemy that is, himself; he has but one time-serving patron, that is the Britisher, who contemptuously treats him as an object of charity and as a political foil; he has but one steady comrade, that is, the Indian whose sympathy and patriotic comradeship he has not realised through his pride. His future rests on the cultivation of friendliness in India, not the fanfardonade of deputations to England.

REVENUE OR HAPPINESS?

The statement made by Earl Winterton in reply to Mr. Cecil Wilson in the Commons on the excise revenue of India for the last three years as well as Mr. Andrews article on opium consumption in Assam is a more eloquent comment on the excise policy and moral zeal of the bureaucracy than any hostile criticisms of nationalists. The total excise revenue of the Government has risen from Rs. 17 crores in 1921-22 to over Rs. 19 crores in 1923-24; the net receipts derived from the import of foreign spirits and liquors alone amounts to £1,324,148; and excise revenue forms 28.7 per cent of the total revenue of a province like Bombay. In the case of drink as well as opium, the Government policy has been to attempt a diminution of consumption through enhancement of price. While it has been, as Earl Winterton's figures show, quite successful as regards revenue it has been hardly effective in eradicating the drink-evil. It is a policy which, moreover, tends to hit the poor hard without weaning them from temptation as total prohibition would. In the particular form of rationing in which the excise policy has been worked in this Presidency, it has one serious drawback. The actual consumption of alchohol has been less than the total rationing which shows that rationing has not yet begun to be effective; it is only when the supply rationed is less than the demand that even gradual prohibition can be said to work. Mr. Pradhan's bill for local option is a democratic solution of the drink problem and a modest means of effecting an imperative reform; but it is a partial palliative copied from countries where the drink-evil is not regarded as an irreligious lapse and a sign of social vulgarity as it is in India. Apart from its limitations as a measure of regional reform and the drawback that it may penalise the progressive localities at the expense of those addicted to drink—though Mr. Pradhan has wisely refrained from touching the problem of making up the fiscal loss—the will for local option has the unfortunate if inevitable, defect that it leaves the case of foreign liquor practically at the discretion of the Central Government. Earl Winterton has given a comparative statement of the consumption of country liquor without stating the figures for alchoholic beverages imported from foreign countries for the same years. But it is obvious that a local, or even a provincial option on country liquor will mean merely a premium on the sale of foreign spirits unless the import of alchoholic drinks from abroad is strictly prohibited and the ban rigidly enforced. Some interesting evidence has been published recently about the effects of "no-license" under local option scheme in Scotland which shows how prohibition apart, even regional ban has beneficial effects on both the material and moral life of the populace. In Lerwick, Shetland, the average number of arrests for drunkenness during the last three wet years was 154, and during the first three dry years 22 In Kirkintillock, Dumbartonshire, infant mortality in the last complete wet year was 136 per 1,000 while in the first dry year it was 85; the sale of milk by the co-operative store as well as the deposits in the municipal savings bank increased while in three years there was only one case of drunkenness. It is a strong testimony to the advantage derived by a district through the abolition of the sale of alchohol.

Not less unsatisfactory is the policy of the Government in relation to the opium question. The League of Nations has fixed 6 seers per 10,000 of the population as the normal and adequate consumption of opium. But in Assam, according to Mr. Andrews' calculation, the index figure for 1922-23 was 52 seers while it was as much as 90 seers in 1919-20 before the Non-co-operation movement began. Here, too, the Government policy was influenced more by considerations of revenue than by moral obligations to the people. The movement of Non-co-operation altered the problem in two ways. Being in its essence a reformist crusade, it appealed to the moral sense of the people and helped them to get rid of the habit; and by vitalising the energies of the anti-opium reformers it made the Government more alive both to the inherent wrong of their policy and to their duty of eradicating the evil. The problem of revenue can be solved, as suggested by Dr. Salecby, through the cultivation of the cinchona plant for the production of quinine—the means of life instead of death. But as in the case of excise reform, the difficulty in India is not in formulating a public opinion on the subject, since a keen public opinion already exists; it lies rather in persuading the Government and inducing them to co-operate wholeheartedly with the public in achieving a desirable and necessary goal. Indeed, what can be more defiant than the bestowing of a knighthood on Mr. John Campbell: the person who as a nominee of the India Office to the Opium Conferences consistently misrepresented Indian public opinion on the subject and seriously jeopardised India's honour and good name in an international gathering. In the course of an article in the "Asiatic Review" in January last year, he expressed the opinion that it was no good India growing less opium when other countries grew so much more, an apt sentiment based on the well-known principle that two blacks make a white: and that the abuse does not lie in the countries which grow poppy but in those which manufacture—as though consumption can be regulated effectively without eradicating production at its source. However, though Mr. Campbell's views have been repeatedly and unanimously repudiated by the Indian public, he has the honour to-day of being called Sir John. What matters it then that America should withdraw from the Conference? The British Empire, knowing itself thoroughly even before Mr. Baldwin's advice, never reels before a moral blow of that kind; it honours those who compromise the reputation of its dependency.

Notes of the Day.

Stabilisation of Racialism.

The Colour Bar Bill which proposes to introduce industrial segregation through legal stabilisation of the various regulations imposing colour bar is now being considered by the Select Committee of the South African Parliament. It casts a stigma on the Natives and the Asiatics who will be prevented henceforth from rising beyond a certain point in industry whatever their merits and will be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining the means of paying taxes though they have to pay the same taxes as the White men and even certain special taxes in addition. To salve General Smuts' conscience, Mr. Beyers, the Minister of Mines and Industries, has expressed his willingness to search for a new formula which while not altering the vital fact of exclusion may be a substitute for the term "Asiatics"; he is not averse to a change in nomenclature so long as the iniquitous and unjust principle of the measure remains. While the Committee is laboriously trying to indulge in phrase-mongering, Government has refused, as appears from the "Times of India's" cable published yesterday, even to permit the Asiatics and the Natives to represent their case before the Committee. The case for representation is irresistible. The two races whose rights are to be filched because of the colour of their skin are practically unrepresented in Parliament; the proposed measure implies industrial serfdom for non-White labour just as the various Ordinances in Natal and elsewhere are calculated to safeguard the commercial community. But as the Hertzog Government wants the colour bar to operate immediately and effectively, even this minor concession of representation has been peremptorily denied to the coloured peoples.

Hindenburg Takes the Oath.

The latest issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives a glowing description of the ceremony and the reception at the Berlin Reichstag building on the occasion of Hindenburg's taking the oath as President of the Reich. It appears that on 12th May, a few minutes before 12 noon, the aged Field-Marshall entered the German Parliament building accompanied by the Chancellor, Dr. Luther. As he entered, he was greeted by the Vice-President of the Reichstag, Dr. Bell, and the 'director' of that body. Geheunsal Galle, an official who functions apparently as Master of the Ceremonies. At five minutes past 12 precisely Hindenburg entered the hall itself in which the Reichstag proceedings are held. Immediately, the Communists under the guidance of the deputy Hoellerin got up and shouted "Down with the Monarchists. Long live the Communist republic," and cheered thrice wishing good luck to the Communist ideal. The deputies on the right, however, who had combated this demonstration with a succession of cries of "shame, shame" cheered the new President tumultuously, and the Communists left the Reichstag hall in a body. The President of the Reichstag, Dr. Loebe, then turned to the new President of the Reich, and said: "Herr Field Marshall, the German people have by their electoral decision of this year chosen you as the President of the Reich, and have thus called you to occupy the highest and the most honourable position under the German Republic. Article 42 of the Welmar Constitution lays down that you do take the oath of the Constitution before the peoples' representatives assembled for the purpose. I have called the Reichstag to-day for this ceremonial occasion, and I hand over to you the formula of the oath, and request you to take the oath in the prescribed form."

German Preciseness—and Ponderousness

Reichspresident Von Hindenburg then took up the parchment on which was inscribed the formula of the oath of the Constitution, and swore as follows: "I swear before God the Almighty and the Omniscient, that I shall devote all my power for the welfare of the German people, shall try to seek for it additional profit, shall guard it against injury, shall preserve the Constitution, and stand by the laws of the Reich, shall fulfil my duties conscientiously, and shall act justly with everybody—so help me God." The President of the German Parliament then shook hands with Hindenburg and greeted him on behalf of the people's representatives, and expressed the hope that during his presidency, the work of economic reconstruction of the country would be finished, and the evil consequences of the war obliterated.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON).

V.

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy.)

In my previous article, I have shown why it is impossible to make any sound comparison of the Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India with similar Index Numbers of the other countries. I have then said that if reliance is to be placed on these Index Numbers, we are driven to the extraordinary conclusion that although Indian prices are to-day standing at a higher level than those in the United Kingdom, this dearer India is still able to sell its commodities to this United Kingdom, which is at a lower level of prices. We shall now see how these Index Numbers force us to such an absurd and extraordinary conclusion.

An Absurd Claim.

Taking the figures given in the "Statist," we find that the Index Numbers were as follows:—

	United Kingdom.	India
Pre-war	100.—(1913)	100 July 1914
April 1923	157.6	178
Aug. 1923	147.1	171
Dec. 1923	156.7	179
April 1924	160.9	174
Aug. 1924	162.4	180
Dec. 1924	173.8	176

Now we all know that India has been selling enormous amounts of its raw materials of every kind to overseas markets, and it is sold very largely through the United Kingdom. Any merchant and any Banker can tell Government that no sales would ever be possible unless Indian commodities were lower than what they were quoted at in the United Kingdom. But if the above index-figures could be relied on, we find the following:

1. Prices in 1913/1914 were at parity in both countries, and as exchange was then stable at 1s. 4d., it means that Rs. 1,500 worth of commodities in India were then equal to £100 worth of commodities in England.

2. In August 1923 Indian prices were 71 per cent. higher. Therefore, what was worth Rs. 1,500 in 1923 must now have been worth 71 per cent. more i.e. Rs. 2,565. In that month too Exchange was curiously enough at 1s. 4d. Therefore, Rs 2,565 would mean £171. Throughout 1923 and 1924 exports of Indian commodities have been brisk, and we did sell our commodities to the United Kingdom or the Continent. Out Index Number, however, shows that prices in the United Kingdom had advanced only 47 per cent. i.e. what was worth £100 in 1913 was worth only £147 in August 1923. Therefore, a given volume of commodities was according to these wonderful Index Numbers worth £171 in India and only £147 in England and yet India was selling its commodities freely to England. We are consequently driven to the extraordinary conclusion that India was selling goods costing £171 to the United Kingdom where they only fetched £147.

3. The difference in the price levels in these two countries would apparently seem to have been righted in December 1924, as the difference between the two indexes is only 2 points in that month. But this would be a superficial view. In December 1924 Indian prices were shown by the Index 76 per cent. higher than in 1913. This means that what was worth Rs. 1,500 then would be now worth Rs. 2,640 and at the prevailing rate of Exchange which was 1s. 6d. this Rs. 2,640 is equal to £198. As prices in the United Kingdom were only 73.8 per cent. higher; what was worth £100 in 1913 would now fetch only £173.8. Hence we have once more the miracle of India selling goods worth £198 in a market where according to the wonderful index number they ought to be worth only £173.8.

I leave my readers to work out the other figures and satisfy themselves how absurd

(Continued on page 9)

*Previous articles appeared on 12th, 18th 20th and 26th ultimo.

...OULD WELCOME EXTENSION"

...D READING'S VICEROYALTY

...LIAMENT AND "CONVERSATIONS."

LONDON, June 4.

...confidently expected" says the ...ster Guardian" "that before Lord ...visit to England ends in July, ...kenhead will give the House of ... account of the nature and ... of the conversations in which he ... Viceroy are now almost daily ... It is advisable that Parliament ... brought into discussions while the ...is still in London. Lord Reading ...ourse, return to India. It is be...at both he and Lady Reading ...welcome second term of office, ...short one."—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT.

...ED NOTE PRESENTED TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 4.

...day to-day. Mr. D'Abernon, on ... the Allies, presented the disar...note to Dr. Luther.—Reuter.

...s message dated June 3, and ... in yesterday's "Chronicle" gave ...y of the Note. It stated:—The ...ista of five pages and two annexes. ...t sets out what has been done ... has not been done in the exe... the Versailles Treaty and lays ...st of what remains to be carried ...ndly, it gives the text of the ...ns Commission's note to the Con... Ambassadors and informs Ger...t the Cologne Zone cannot be ... until the conditions relating to ...ent have been fulfilled.

...W. RLY. STRIKE.

...RY ABOUT RAILWAY BOARD.

... R. Bakhale, Assistant Secretary ...All-India Trade Union Congress, ... the following telegram to the ...Board in connection with the N. ...laymen's strike:—

...ecutive Council of the All-India ...ion Congress meets at Nagpur ...June. As its responsible executive, ... Railway Board to kindly ... information relating to ... so far taken and intended to be ...ther by it by way of intercession ...ation between the N. W. Railway ...s and the thousands of strikers ...t be suffering untold miseries. I ...ss some outside influential agency ...s there are no prospects of early ... I can assure you that my ...ill be pleased to offer the Railway ...eir whole-hearted co-operation in ...just reconciliation and affording ...the poor sufferers. The situation ...ave and some bold step is absolu...sary. Pray communicate to me ...ay Board's policy about this ... the measures of reconciliation ...ration for its settlement.

...W. RLY STRIKE.

WARNING TO MEN,

LUCKNOW, June 4.

...that a few trains are running ... has been no inconvenience caus... traffic on the B. N. W. Railway ...t of some employees going on ...

...hief Engineer has issued notices ...orkshop and permanent way em...arning them of serious conse... if they continued to be absent.—

...MBAY RAILWAY UNION'S ...ATULATIONS TO STRIKERS.

BOMBAY, June 4.

...eneral Secretary of the Railway ... Bombay has wired to the General ... of the North Western Railway ...ting that the Bombay Railway ... watch with admiration the ...rts of the Railway strikers of the ...getting their grievances remedied ...the Agent to place the case of the ...efore an Arbitration without de...imilar wire has also been forward... Agent.—A. P.

...YMEN'S UNION'S FEDERATION

CALCUTTA, June 4.

...ng of the General Council of ...dia Railwaymen's Union's Fede... be held at Nagpur on the 7th ...consider among others important ...elating to the representation of ... the Indian Legislatures, grie... of subordinate employees of all ... India and the present strike ... N. W. and B. and N. W. ...P.

100,000 MEN OUT

SHANGHAI STRIKE SPREADING

NO ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS YESTERDAY.

SHANGHAI, June 4.

No attacks on foreigners are reported to-day, but the strike is spreading. The newspapers estimate that 1,00,000 men are out, chiefly coolies.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES TOTAL 21.

CANTON AFFECTED.

LONDON, June 3.

Shanghai.—Further clashes have occurred in the Central districts. Hitherto 21 strikers have been killed and 65 wounded. Armoured cars are rushed to the western district where rioters are concentrating finding it a useful base of operations against settlements. At present there does not appear to be any ground to compose differences owing to the foreigners' determination to suppress riots while the Chinese are too excited to listen to calm counsel. The arrival of fresh batches of frenzied students has reinforced the wavereers—Reuter.

SITUATION GRAVE AT CANTON.

LONDON, June 3.

Canton.—The train service has been suspended on all three railways entering Canton. Large movements of troops are proceeding and the situation is very grave. Fighting is believed to be imminent.—Reuter.

STRIKERS SHOT AT.

LONDON, June 3.

Shanghai.—The anti-foreign strike is spreading and all foreign mills are now involved, also telephones, water-works, Municipal Electricity Department and some foreign newspapers. The Municipal Council succeeded in maintaining public services by means of other labourers. A mob of three thousand attacked this morning Japanese ice-works. Police guards fired on rioters killing one and wounding five. Attacks on individual foreigners continue. Rioters stoned to-day tram-cars and injured a number of women. Many students are arriving at Shanghai from other centres. Four platoons of the British Blue-jackets and marines will land here this evening and a similar number to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

HUGE DURBAR RECEPTION TO PRINCE.

LONDON, June 3.

Durban.—The Prince of Wales was accorded a most enthusiastic reception on his arrival here to-day. Durban City was elaborately and charmingly decorated. Scores of thousands of yelling and cheering spectators crowded roads, windows, balconies and roofs. The ceremony of welcoming the Prince was held at the square in front of the Town Hall and it was marked by almost continuous cheering and singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." The march-past of battalions of active citizen force and naval battalion was a superb sight.—Reuter.

DEATH OF EX-INDIA COUNCIL MEMBER.

LONDON, June 3.

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley is dead.—Reuter.

(Sir S. C. Bayley died at the age of 89. He was Commissioner of Patna in 1873-74; Secretary to Government of Bengal in 1877; Lt. Governor of Bengal in 1887-90. He was appointed Secretary to the Political Department of India Office from 1890 to 1905 and served as Member of India Council from 1895 to 1905).

METHOD OF COLLECTING NEW SILK TAXES.

LONDON, June 4.

Methods for collecting the new silk taxes and payment of drawbacks on exported articles containing artificial silk were discussed at Conference at the Treasury presided over by Mr. Churchill and attended by trade representatives and Government officials. Mr. Churchill submitted a plan by which duties would not be levied on raw material whether home produced or imported which was intended to be utilised solely in the manufacture of export articles. Consequently no claim for rebate would have to be established. Trade representatives will consider this scheme before communicating their views. Further discussions will be held on other points.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEM.

London, June 4.—It is now announced that contracts for three and a half millions sterling have been placed in Britain for two ten thousand tons cruisers and two submarines for the Royal Australian Navy. The cruisers will be similar to the British "County" class.—Reuter's Special.

WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS

ACTIVITY IN BULGARIA

590 PERSONS ARRESTED.

SOFIA, June 4.

The police have been very active against the Communists and have arrested 450 persons on the ground of having no identity papers and no fixed occupation. The authorities at Varna have arrested 140 alleged Communists.—Reuter.

"MUSLIM FIRST, INDIAN NEXT."

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S CREED

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, addressing a Muslim meeting at Noakhali said that no Muslim should devote himself to the cause of the country without ameliorating the condition of his community and society, because he ought to think he was a Mahomedan first and an Indian next. Muslims should think of their own community first and then of Indian Swaraj.—A. P.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM AT GARBADA.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST WORKERS OF BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, June 4.

The Garbada Police Sub-Inspector has launched criminal prosecutions against three workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal recently. One teacher is charged with stealing seven unripe mangoes from a tree in the field valued less than one anna by the complainant. For this he was brought handcuffed from a distance of 12 miles in the hot sun. Another teacher is charged with not helping the Sub-Inspector in doing his duty. The third case is against Mr. Sukhdeva, the Mandal's itinerant worker and secretary who is charged under sections 447 and 452 of trespassing in a Bhil's hut with preparation to cause hurt to an old woman in Jambua village. Mr. Sukhdeva has been kept in Dohad lockup for two days and bail was not granted on the ground that papers were not received. Mr. Sukhdeva was not released to-day too on bail though the case was committed to the Magistrate. These prosecutions have come shortly after the visit of the non-official committee to villages in Dohad Taluka to hear forest and other grievances of the Bhils preparatory to the advent of the Forest Grievances Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council. The non-official committee consisted of Messrs. Wamanrao Mukadam, M. L. C., A. V. Thakkar and others.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PAPANASAM HILLS.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER CARRIED AWAY BY CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 4.

The "Swadesamitran" correspondent at Tinnevelly wires to that paper that news has been received from Shermadevi that Sjt. V. V. S. Iyer still recently the Acharya of the Shermadevi Gurukul met with a fatal accident at the Papanasam Hills. It appears that while crossing a river with a party of students his daughter who jumped on a rock that was slippery fell into the current and that Sjt. Iyer followed to rescue the girl and both of them were carried away. No trace has yet been found. An Ashram boy who jumped into the river to rescue the Acharya was miraculously saved. Further news is anxiously awaited.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IN GOKARN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, June 4.

Public opinion is greatly agitated over the slackness of the police authorities in the district in probing the fate of two persons who were found dead some days back at Gokarn, the famous place of pilgrimage. One body was found in the sea, and the other near the temple. The police failed to take prompt steps in tracing the deaths. The corpses were brought to Ankola for inspection and allowed to be disposed of without being photographed. Photographing was necessary as the persons were unidentified being strangers probably pilgrims from far off places. According to a strong rumour, one of them was a rich man, the other his servant and come from Madras side. Police enquiry started only lately.

Gokarn is a place of all India importance visited by pilgrims from all quarters rich and poor yet the Superintendent of Police was on the spot too late.

FATHER'S GRIEF

DEATH OWING TO SON'S LOSS

SEQUEL TO CAPT AMUNDSEN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

LONDON, June 3.

Rome.—The American coal magnate Mr. Ellsworth, who financed the Capt. Amundsen flight has died at Florenca. It is believed that the death is largely due to his anxiety at the disappearance of his son who is accompanying Capt. Amundsen.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR CAPT. AMUNDSEN.

LONDON, June 3.

Oslo.—Systematic plans have been drawn up to search Capt. Amundsen. Two Norwegian naval aeroplanes are being equipped with wireless which will operate from Spitzbergen towards east Greenland. Charcot, French explorer, will probably be requested to search the east coast of Greenland. The Macmillan expedition will work from Cape Columbia or Etah.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AVIATOR'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 3.

Perth (Westralia).—De Pinedo has arrived here.—Reuter.

REVIEWS OF LORD CURZON'S BOOK

LONDON, June 4.

Extended reviews of Lord Curzon's "British Government in India" are published dwelling on the remarkable interest of the work and its brilliant literary character. In words of Lord Meston who reviews the book for the "Daily Graphic", and other reviewers the author reveals himself as a man who loved India and served her well. The "Daily Chronicle" describes the book as a human document of the very highest Imperial significance and of the grandour and pathos it will be hard to exaggerate.—Reuter's Special.

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT.

THREE ANGLO-INDIANS SENTENCED.

MADRAS, June 3.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mrs. Baker, Edwin Whitby, and Mr. Baker, all Anglo-Indians, were charged with the offence of conspiracy to cheat the Field Controller of Military Accounts. It was alleged that Mrs. Baker in June, 1924, falsely represented to the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, that she was a parent of Mr. Whitby, ex-soldier and thereby induced the Field Controller to pay her Rs. 323 which was special parents' allowance due on account of Whitby. It was further alleged that Whitby and Baker conspired with Mrs. Baker to cheat the Field Controller of Military Accounts in respect of this sum.

His Worship found all the accused guilty and sentenced Mrs. Baker to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court, Whitby to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months and Baker to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default to imprisonment for another six months. A. P.

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

KARACHI, June 4.

The overseas trade of Karachi for May 1925:—

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for May show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 240 lakhs that of exports to Rs. 362 lakhs, the former showing an increase of Rs. 31 lakhs and the latter a decrease of Rs. 71 lakhs, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The progressive totals for the two months April and May show increases of Rs. 41 lakhs under imports and Rs. 54 lakhs under exports, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. In May the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under oils, valued at Rs. 25 lakhs (plus Rs. 23 lakhs), machinery valued at Rs. 15 lakhs (plus Rs. 3 lakhs) and liquors valued at Rs. 8 lakhs (plus Rs. 3 lakhs) while decreases occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 93 lakhs (minus Rs 6 lakhs) and sugar 6800 tons valued at Rs 18 lakhs (minus 350 tons and Rs. 7 lakhs). In exports the principal decreases occurred under rape seed, 8,800 tons and valued at Rs. 21 lakhs (minus 37,000 tons and Rs. 77 lakhs). barley 1,600 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs (minus 30,000 tons and Rs. 31 lakhs) wheat 5,000 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs (minus 8,800 tons and Rs. 11 lakhs) and wool 450 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs (minus 1300 tons avlued at Rs. 9 lakhs (minus 1300 tons and Rs. 23 lakhs), while an increase occurred under cotton. 17,000 tons valued at Rs. 282 lakhs (plus 6,700 tons and Rs. 79 lakhs).—A. P.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

CHARGES AGAINST SWARAJ PARTY

MAHATMA'S CONTRADICTION.

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

Mr. Gandhi refers in to-day's "Young India" to the charge of corruption brought against the Swarajists.

He writes: "Some distinguished public men came to me and warned me against playing into the hands of the Swarajists and urged me to use my influence to purify the political life of Bengal. I told the gentlemen that I had no reason to believe the charges they were making but that if they would give me chapter and verse and be prepared to substantiate them I would gladly investigate and if I found them to be true I should have no hesitation in denouncing the party. I told them too that I had heard of these charges before and that I had brought them to the notice of Deshbandhu Das who had assured me that there was no truth in them and that if my informants could produce names and specific charges he, Deshbandhu Das was perfectly willing to have them investigated. The gentlemen told me that the belief about corruption was common property but that it was not always possible to give legal proof. I told them that in that case we must follow the golden rule of not believing what could not be proved and if we did not follow the rule no public man's reputation would be safe."

Mr. Gandhi adds "I was, however, relieved on my reaching Calcutta by Babu Sarcar, chief whip of the Swaraj Party, Babu Nirmal Chandra, Babu Kireushekhar Ray and Babu Hirendra Nath Das Gupta coming to me and offering unasked to answer any questions I might have about the Swaraj Party's doings in any matter whatsoever. I thereupon mentioned all the charges I had heard. They were able to give me complete satisfaction about them and invited me to investigate further and even to inspect their books. But I told them that I could not possibly inspect their books unless there was more authentic information about the charges, as it was I had nothing beyond unsupported allegations. They assured me that there was not a vestige of truth in the charge of bribery and corruption".—A. P.

LINK BETWEEN CLASSES AND MASSES.

MAHATMAJI ON CHARKA.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Replying to the addresses presented by the South Calcutta National School and the Calcutta Sevak Samiti at Bhowanipore, Mr. Gandhi said the spinning wheel was near to his heart and he was glad to learn that it found a place in the curriculum of the National School. He expected every man, woman and child who felt for the masses to ply the charka for at least half an hour a day for the charka was the one visible link between the masses and the classes.

Mr. Gandhi also dwelt on untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI AT DARJEELING.

DARJEELING, June 3.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this afternoon. He will stay here as the guest of Mr. C. R. Das for a week.—A. P.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, June 3.

The King-Emperor's Birthday was duly celebrated here to-day by a parade held at the Ridge where His Excellency the Viceroy took the salute. After inspecting the troops His Excellency resumed his position at the Flagstaff when feu-de-joie was fired. Then followed the Royal salute and three cheers for the King-Emperor. Lord Lytton next presented the King's police medal to Mr. Bamford of the Indian police. Troops then marched past the Viceroy. A special feature of the celebration was that a formation of the 31st squadron of the Royal Air Force flew over the parade ground. Large crowds witnessed the programme and the special enclosure contained distinguished officials and non-officials. A state dinner took place at the Viceregal Lodge followed by a reception.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S BRITHDAY GREETINGS.

DARJEELING, June 4.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal sent the following birthday message to His Majesty the King Emperor:—

"On the occasion of Your Majesty's birthday I beg to convey Bengal's loyal greetings and dutiful wishes for Your Majesty's health and prosperity."

His Excellency the Governor has received the following reply:—

"I sincerely thank you for the kind message in which you convey to me Bengal's loyal greetings and good wishes on this anniversary of my birthday."—A. P.

ON THE PERSIAN BORDER

CONDITION OF SIEGE AT KWASH

UNREST AMONG BALUCH LEVY.

QUETTA, June 4.

The latest news from the Persian Border shows that there is no change in the situation at Kwash. Conditions of siege prevail and attempts are being made to send supplies to the garrison.

The immediate cause of the trouble, it is stated, was that for a considerable time past Baluch tribesmen seriously resented the behavious of Persian troops in their area, particularly criminal assaults on two women. The Baluch levy had received no payment for some time and were being asked to serve in other parts of Persia almost as regulars. The Persian Colonel, instead of listening to these complaints, took repressive measures and had the locks of seventy Baluchs shaved one day and repeated the same process with another batch next day. These measures caused considerable unrest among Rekhi and Dumni tribes, who under the leadership of Rekhi Sardar marched on Kwash, raided the town of Mirjawa and turned out the Persian garrison.

The railway service is temporarily suspended, but Duzdap is considered safe, and the population is being asked to return to Mirjawa with a view to restore confidence. Both at Duzdap and Mirjawa, there is considerable British population and Rekhi Sardar has been told that British precautionary measures may be necessary. Meanwhile, peace pourparlers between Rekhi Sardar and the Persian authorities are afoot and further advices show that the claims put forward by the latter are believed to be modest.—A. P.

BERAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S INNOVATION.

NAGPUR, June 4.

His Excellency the Governor of C. P. has constituted a Berar Legislative Committee for the purpose of considering legislation relating specially to Berar. The first task before the committee will be the consideration of the draft Berar Land Revenue Code which was published some months ago. For this purpose the Legislative Committee will consist of seventeen elected members from Berar who sit on the C. P. Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Standen who will be in charge of the Bill, the Legal Secretary to the Government, the Commissioner of Settlements, Settlement Officer, Buldana, Mr. Kolhatkar, District Judge, Rao Bahadur Brahma, who has been an active worker in the movement for a fresh code and Mr. Bhatkar of Chikhli, nominated to represent the depressed classes of Berar. The Hon. Mr. Tambe, President of the C. P. Council, will preside.

The committee will begin its sittings at 11 a.m. on 15th July next at Amraoti. Business will consist of the introduction by the Hon. Mr Standen of a motion that the draft code should be referred to a select committee and a discussion of the general principles underlying the draft code consequent on this motion. The sittings are expected to occuy not more than three days. If the motion is carried the select committee will probably commence its work in the middle of August after the close of the august session of the C. P. Legislative Council. The meetings will be open to the public and proceedings will be conducted in the same manner as those of the Legislative Council and an official report of the proceedings will be issued.—A. P.

COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

ITALIAN CHAMBER APPROVES TREATY

ROME, June 4.

The Chamber has approved of the Italo-Russian Treaty of Commerce signed in February 1924. Sgr. Mussolini said that the results of the fifteen months of the working of the treaty seemed satisfactory. Italy, during the first four months of 1925 had imported from Russia 19 million lire worth of goods and had exported to Russia 17 million worth. Rejection of the treaty would have serious economic and political results.—Reuter.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

NAGPUR, June 4.

In the compound of the District Court to-day a chaprashi employed in the Nagpur Volunteers Rifles shot a woman, presumably his wife or his brother's wife, and immediately after shot himself dead. The affair is under investigation.—A. P.

MORE HELP WANTED

TATA IRON & STEEL

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The Annual General meeting of the above company was held on Thursday. Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

Mr. Tata Said:—

The past year both in India and throughout the world generally has been one of the most disastrous which the Steel Industry has experienced for many years. The world is now feeling the full effect of the great increase in productive capacity and the great restriction of demand that has resulted from the War. These points have often been dwelt upon both in former speeches and reports here and in published speeches and articles in Europe and America and I need not labour them. But I might give you two or three examples outside India which will shew that the troubles which we have experienced in this country are by no means peculiar to it and do not result from bad management, want of foresight or any of the other mistakes which shareholders in all countries so readily ascribe to the management when dividends remain unpaid, but to general causes which were not and could not have been foreseen or provided against. Great Britain is a very good instance. Before the War, Great Britain had for years made steel more efficiently and more cheaply than any other country in the world. It was one of the three largest producing countries; it had, for many years, been the largest producing country and its exports had always been very large. During the War, the Steel Companies in England earned large profits and spent most of them in extending and developing their plants. They ought to be 50 years ahead of us in technique, in organization and in management. What is the condition of the Industry in Great Britain? I will give you two extracts from the public utterances of Chairmen of the great Companies in that country. Captain L. D. Whitehead speaking at Ebbw Vale on April 23rd said that to-day Ebbw Vale and Dowlais which 50 years ago formed one of the largest Iron and Steel centres in the world found themselves in a very precarious condition and had great difficulty in keeping things running. He suggested a tariff and a subsidy. Sir Robert Hadfields of Hadfield's Ltd. stated publicly a fortnight ago that the Steel Industry is just now working on no profits at all. But we have other information which tells us more clearly than any words could do what the position of the Industry is in Great Britain. In Scotland out of 102 Blast Furnaces 81 are not working because the cannot work at a profit Many of the great Companies engaged in either the Coal or the Iron Industries or both as we are, have in the past year paid no dividend on their ordinary shares and every week we get reports of the closing down of iron or steel furnances or collieries. If more proof is required, it can be found in the constant fall prices in this country. In March 1924 the c.i.f. price of rails including chairs and fish plates imported into India was Rs. 141, and of bars Rs. 140. In March 1925 the prices were Rs. 107 for rails, and Rs. 115 for bars. I think I have said enough to prove to your satisfaction that the general conditions of the industry throughout the year were unfavourable.

LIVED UPTO THE STANDARD.

Our own particular conditions were not much more favourable. The Greater Extensions plant was finally completed and brought into operation during the year. But, as any of you who have any experience of starting a new industry will know, there are always troubles at the beginning which have to be surmounted before a plant can be got to operate smoothly. As most of you probably known even a new motor car does not run smoothly until you have driven it at least 500 miles. In the first six months of the past year we had our full share of these troubles and I think you may put September 1924 as the low water mark of this Company. From that point we have improved and have gone on improving with the results that we have now placed before you. In criticizing them please remember, firstly, the adverse conditions of the year as a whole and the difficulties with which the new plant has had to cintend and realise that the capacity of your Company to overcome these difficulties and to outlive these dangerous and troublesome times is a sure promise for the future. Also please remember this. The Tariff Board after the fullest enquiry and investigation set our standard of production this year at about 250,000 tons of finished steel. In spite of our difficulties we have produced 248,000 tons and have sold it all. Therefore we have lived upto the standard set to us.

In our circulars we said that we would take depreciation at Rs. 30 lacs if the shareholders would find for the Company Rs. one crore and then only in order to calculate the return payable on this money. We did not say that we considered it sufficient depreciation for the general purposes of the Company. Thirty lacs is very insufficient depreciation for a Company that has property worth over 21 crores in its block. The Tariff Board found that the depreciation should be 93.75 lacs. If you have any doubts as to the correctness of my view, ask your own Auditors whether they would consider under 1 1/2 per cent a sufficient depreciation on any class of property. That is what 30 lacs would be. What we have taken, 60 lacs, only represents about 3 per cent.

VALUE OF STOCKS.

The first point I would like to make is that, although we have made profits during the year of Rs. 64,71,000, the value of our stocks has only increased by about 6 lacs. The money, therefore, earned has been real money. I think you will agree that considering the great increase in production it is a sign of strength that we have been able to keep our stocks very nearly at the old figure. Then you will find from the Balance-sheet that our book debts considered good amount to Rs. 1 crore. That is as compared with 48 lacs last year. On the other side of the Balance-sheet you will find that our current liabilities amount to very much the same, namely, Rs. 1,05,00,000. Therefore, what we owe other people and what other peiple owe us in the way of ordinary trade is now approximately the same. There is a great difference here from last year when our current liabilities amounted in all to Rs. 1,41,00,000 and the debts due to us only to 48 3/4 lacs, that is to say, we owed nearly three times the amount which we were owed. You can see for yourselves from your knowledge of the conduct of your own private affairs what an improvement this is. We are endeavouring to maintain that improvement.

The next point I wish to refer to is the reduction in the unsecured loans. Our last year's Balance-sheet showed these at about 30 1/2 lakhs. During the year we have reduced them to about 5 1/2 lakhs. The point about that is this: these unsecured loans are deposits and can be withdrawn by the lenders either on the fixed dates or at call. It is obviously unsatisfactory to a Company such as this to have as working capital money which can be withdrawn from it in times of stringency. That means that the Company would always be weak and the lenders always strong and that the Company would generally have to agree to whatever demands the lenders like to make. For the past 4 years your Agents have been endeavouring to arrange the finances of the Company so that it will be able to dispense with the short term loans which were a continuous source of danger to it. In 1920-21 these unsecured loans amounted to Rs. 176 1/2 lakhs as you will see if you refer to, the Balance-sheet of that year. They were liable to be withdrawn whenever there was a stringency of money in Bombay and that as you know is a fairly common happening. To-day they amount to Rs. 5,41,000 and these loans are, as a matter of fact, practically entirely made up of deposits made by our large dealers who take material from us and which we hold as security against their contracts. Here too I think you will agree that we have succeeded in strengthening the position of the Company. We can no longer be brought into serious difficulty by the demand of some particular lender for the repayment of his loan. Our finance is now based on three main agreements: firstly, the Debenture Agreement—I include under this all loans raised on the security of debentures; secondly, the cash credit arrangements with the Imperial Bank; and thirdly, the cash credit arrangement made during this year with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. If deposits are in times of easy money offered to us freely at reasonable rates we can accept these and reduce the moneys drawn under the cash credit agreement or the loans against our first debentures. But we are not now dependent on casual short-term loans from the market nor can our financial position be disturbed by temporary stringency in the money market in Bombay. I think you will all agree that in funding these loans as they have done, the Directors and the Agents have done a great work for the Company and have very greatly strengthened its financial position. But we could not have done this without the sympathetic assistance and co-operation of the Governors of the Imperial Bank whose support in these trying times has been of the greatest value to your Company.

WHY NO LARGER DIVIDENDS.

I now come to the question that probably chiefly interests you, why the Directors consider it unwise and in fact dangerous to the Company to pay more in dividends than we have recommended. Neither the Directors nor the Agents have any policy of withholding dividends from the shareholders. Many of them hold large blocks of shares themselves and would be only too pleased to see some dividends paid upon them and to see the value of the shares and their own credit improving as a result. But as I have said already the prime duty of the Directors and the Agents is to maintain the Company in a position in which it cannot be shaken as it has been shaken in the past by any temporary setback or financial panic. If they do that successfully dividends will come of themselves and the value of the shares will gradually increase as the position of the Company becomes stronger and stronger. We are like men building a wall against the sea. It would be the height of the cement that is required to make the wall secure for all time. That is why we and you have to use this money which we have made firstly to build up this great industry which we are making for India. And we should not even think of dividends until we have done that. Now let me come from the general to the particular, to this sum of over Rs. 64 lakhs net profit which we have made this year and which we propose to use chiefly to strengthen our wall. Look at the Balance-sheet and see for yourselves what the actual financial position of the Company is and what its reserves are. We have three large loans, any of which may, whether we like it or not, be recalled or reduced within the next twelve months. We have loans of Rs. 49 lakhs against debentures which fall due within the next nine months. We are negotiating but you will understand that we cannot be quite confident that these loans will be invariably renewed at reasonable rates. Then there is the cash credit arrangement for 2 crores with the Imperial Bank. Then there is the loan from the Government of India of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Government of India, who have indeed saved the Company by the financial assistance which they have given it, will not let us hold that money indefinitely. In looking at our reserves of money you have to consider those three factors. In addition you have to consider that an enterprise of this size is never free from risk as we have ourselves seen ever since we embarked on it. And there is another thing you must remember. When we were in straits last October we tried every possible source and could get no assistance. You refused us when we asked you for it. The Government of India would do no more than they have done. Therefore to meet the contigencies I have mentioned we must depend on the money we can make ourselves.

If you will look at the Balance-sheet you will see that to meet all these possible contingencies the Company has no sufficient reserves of money, certainly not more than any ordinarily prudent body of men, such as we trust you hope your Directors are, would retain. It is certainly not a larger reserve than would be held by any first class mill in Bombay.

I may say that if your Directors had not been satisfied that the position of the Company was steadily improving from day to day and month to month, that the Greater Extensions were now very definitely bringing that increase of profit which we all hope to see from them, they would not have recommended the payment of any dividend.

NATION'S TRUST.

Now, gentlemen, I want you to listen to me very carefully. Make no mistake about this point. We hold this money in trust for you. But you yourselves hold in trust for the Indian nation which has at great sacrifice to the country and believing that the development of this great industry will strengthen and further the national growth, given you in the shape of protection more than the whole of the net profit which we have made. The bounties on rails and the bounties on ingot steel paid to us during the past year in actual money exceed 65 lakhs of rupees. And in addition we have the benefit of the tariff on other steel. In return for this the country expects us and you to build up as soon as practicable a strong and healthy industry able in course of time to stand without protection, capable of strengthening and supporting the industrial development of India. The nation will not tolerate that we should use for selfish ends the money which at great sacrifice they have given us. Gentlemen, I tell you this with all the earnestness I can command. If the Assembly, if the Government see any such tendency on the part of your directors, agents or shareholders, and they will be quick to see it, they may either withdraw or modify their assistance. The Central Legislature expects us to work together for this common object because a house divided against itself can never stand, and I am sure that on this point the great body of the shareholders will wholeheartedly support the Directors and that each one of you will set the public interest before his own private gain.

The first measure of protection introduced, as you know, practically failed in its effect and had to be supplemented by a grant of Rs. 50 lacs by the Central Legislature in the shape of a special bounty on ingot steel. Without that special bounty and the bounties on rails your Company would have been hard put to it to find the necessary money to keep itself alive. But I am sure that, if you co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government and the Central Legislature in their great design, we may confidently look forward to a continuance of the special bounty for next year unless prices materially improve in the interval. The question will, I expect, come before the Legislature in September next and we may certainly hope that it will take the same broadminded and statesmanlike view of the matter which is absolutely necessary at this stage of the industry. In the meantime it is up to us all who are *directly* interested in the Tata Iron and Steel Company to prove by our industry, perseverance and patience that we deserve the confidence and support of those who have charge of the Indian Tax payer's money.

Mr. Tata then moved the adoption of the report.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded.

A SHAREHOLDER'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. G. V. Diveker complained that they were not given fuller information in the report. He also wanted to know how many Indians and how many Europeans were employed at the Works. The reason why the shareholders had not properly responded to the appeal of the directors was that the former had no confidence in the latter. The Directors wanted the co-operation of the shareholders, but they were like the British Government and the Directors wanted the sharesolders to agree to every proposal brought forward by them, and that Mr. Diveker said, was impossible. He objected to the reduction of the capital, as many of the shareholders had put all their life-savings into the Company so that they might get at least some dividend.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar suggested that the Directors should take 650 thousands from depreciation fund and give to the first preference shareholders Rs. 450 thousands more.

The Chairman said they had given deep consideration to all these things and they were unable to accept Mr. Gazdar's suggestion as last year for these very four lakhs the Company would have had to shut up.

They had to strengthen the position of the company first before giving a dividend, he said.

The report was then adopted, the dividend sanctioned and the retiring directors were re-elected.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

PORT TRUST AND WATER RATES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Thursday Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Chairman, before the actual work was begun, declared that the Kasheli Bridge was complete yesterday and that pipe lines were laid all along the whole length of the Bridge.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner re the provision of water mains in the Port Trust Grain Depots and new Coal Bunder at Mazagan.

The letter stated the costs were estimated at Rs. 93,500 and Rs. 19,380 respectively. As the water mains were very urgently required by the Port Trust and as the Port Trust were prepared to carry out work within the sanctioned estimate except that their supervision charges would be 7½ per cent. instead of 5 per cent. as provided in the sanctioned estimate, the sanction of the Standing Committee, to the work being entrusted to the Port Trust and the invitation of tenders being dispensed with under subject to the decision of the High Court on the general question as to the ultimate liability for its cost be granted. Provision for the necessary amount had been made in the current year's Loan Works Budget."

The letter was sent back to the Commissioner.

WATER RATES.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner re the water rates and the question of differentiation of water rates of the Port Trust and the Railways. The Commissioner in his letter stated that he had discussed the question on grounds of equity with the heads of the Municipal Department and he opined that there was no reason to differentiate between the Port Trust, the Railways and other public utility companies in respect of water rates charged by meter measurements. Though in the part attempts were made to charge different rates for water used by the Port Trust for different purposes, that was not a conclusive argument The water-tax at the rate of 3¾ per cent. of the rateable value of the Port Trust properties would have been Rs. 3,44,435 while the Port Trust actually paid Rs. 2,60,000 at the rate of annas 8 per 1000 gallons. It was true that the water rates for the Port Trust were enhanced recently but the water rates charged to the public on valuation rates have been increased considerably in excess of the rate by meter measurement.

With regard to the representation made by the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Commissioner assured that no unjust discrimination was made in the matter. An increased supply of water would shortly be provided and the Commissioner intended to split up the cost of its provision equitably among the private citizens and public bodies. Even under the present arrangement the Railway companies would pay considerably less than what they would have to pay if they were charged on the rateable value.

The Commissioner proposed to assess the mills exactly on the same lines as the Railway Companies and also to charge for water supply to various trades and industries on similiar lines i. e., at Re 1 per 1000 gallons.

The letter after a little discussion was recorded.

HOSTILITIES IN HEDJAZ.

VISAS TO PILGRIMS REFUSED.

LONDON, June 3.

Cairo.—The Hedjaz representative has been instructed to refuse visas to pilgrims owing to the hostilities in the Hedjaz.—Reuter.

LAST OF PILGRIM SHIPS.

"AKBAR" SAILS FOR RABIGH.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date June 5:—

Messrs. Turner Morrison's steamer the "Akbar", last pilgrimship left for Rabigh this evening with 175 passengers. Heavy luggage was embarked at 1 o'clock in "F" shed very close to the disinfection shed. As the number of pilgrims was comparatively small all luggage was stowed in about three-quarters of an hour. From quarter to one till four all the pilgrims had to wait for medical examination. Luckily the number was small and the pilgrims could take shelter in the surrounding sheds, but if the "Akbar" was carrying its full quota of 1,400 pilgrims most of them would have got wet while waiting outside. The medical examination could so easily be arranged in the "F" shed itself; no one would be inconvenienced and there would be shelter from the sun and rain for every one. The "Akbar" is a fine pilgrim steamer and all workers of the shipping company were very considerate. I am informed the Shipping Company paid extra money for bringing the boat near the disinfection shed. The "Akbar" will pick up more pilgrims at Karachi including Molvi Mohamed Shafi Daudi, M. L. A., President Behar provincial Khilafat Committee; Maulana Qutbuddin Abdulwali Saheb, President Oudh Provincial Khilafat Committee; Maulana Irfan and Molwi Alwarrazaq, representations Delhi and Calcutta Khilafat Committees Hafiz Osman representitive U. P. Provincial Khilafat Comittee sailed from Bombay. Shikh Allauddin of Meerut will also join at Karachi. Nawab Alimullah, a son of the late Nawab of Dacca reached just in time to Catch the steamer. The first instalment of over Rs. 2,000 collected by the Central Khilafat Committee in five days goes with the "Akbar" and weekly remittances will follow as the money come in. I appeal to all Musalmans in India to hurry up in sending their contribution. I hope Bombay will do its duty.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The King's Birthday dinner was held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Wednesday 3rd June. The following were invited:—

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hiddayatallah, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Chief of Sangli, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Major-General P. Holland-Pryor, the Chief of Miraj (Sr.), the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Bhor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. A. Montgomery, C. W. A. Turner, Mr. N. J. Wadia, Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, the Revd. C. D. Mason, Major A. N Tromas, Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji of Cutch, Captain R. A. Payne and Captain W. G. Clarke.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir Lesile Wilson with Lady Wilson and staff arrived Poona on Thursday afternoon.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is suffering from a relapse of Asthma and has been ordered complete rest and abstention from all mental work. Panditji is staying at Dalhousie.

During his forthcoming tour in South India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who will be accompanied by Lady Jacob will pay a short visit to Ootacamund. They are expected to arrive at Ootacamund on the 21st July and will stay at Government House as the guests of His Excellency Viscount Goschen and Viscountess Goschen till the 24th July.

It is officially announced at Simla that Mr. R. Mclean, the present Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, will remain in charge of that railway as Agent when its working is taken over by the State on 1st July 1925.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Keith returned to Maymyo at 2-30 this afternoon after spending two busy days at Namtu stopping on the way at Goteik viaduct and Mansan falls.

(Continued from column 6.)

its embodying too many details and the clause relating to law-abiding as distinguished from legitimate and peaceful methods and the undertaking not to engage in secret conspiracies, would you kindly agree to substitute the simple formula suggested by yourself as an alternative for non-political classes, for all sections of people?

Ans.—The three forms mean the same thing and persons can sign which they like.

Q.—In view of the desirability of uniting all political parties within the Congress-fold will you kindly state the minimum changes which in your opinions should be made in the Congress constitution and policy?

Ans.—No. I have stated publicly that all political parties should be admissible to the Congress who are in favour of obtaining Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means. I signed the "creed."

I must point out that the Bill merely carries out the Congress resolution of 1924, placing India on an equality with the self-governing Dominions. To carry that out requires details. The National Conference of February, 1923, drew out "the broad principles of the Indian demand." The Convention is the most representative body in India consisting of elected members and ex-members of the Indian legislatures, all agreeing on these "broad principles" and comprising men of every political party in those legislatures. It also comprises 10 members of the General Council of the National Home Rule League, two co-opted membrs of the Indian Women's Association and three co-opted members of the Political sections of three clubs.

So long as the connection between India and England lasts India's freedom can only be gained by a Parliamentary statute. That it should be constructed by Indians is necessary for success. What is the sense of ignoring the educative work begun in February, 1922, systematised by meetings of members of the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly in September, 1922, who elected an executive from among themselves to call the first Conference in Delhi in 1923 which drew up the principles and pledged themselves to call a convention to draft a Bill, with members similarly pledged in the election of 1923. That Convention has circulated a quantity of informative literature as did the Conference, and after collecting materials between April and December, 1924, it met and issued its first Draft of a Bill. That has been widely criticised and all the amendments have been circulated and the Bill revised in their light. Associations are rapidly springing up in its support, and will ere long be numbered by hundreds. The Maharashtra Congress Provincial Conference has unanimously expressed its satisfaction with the efforts made and its introduction into Parliament. Other Congress organisations will, I hope, do the same.

As a matter of fact no Bill establishing Dominion status can be very different from the one now before the country, except that the part re-established in the self-government of villages, etc., might be omitted by those who, care little for Indian traditions. These are being enthusiastically received in the villages, and a Bill that omitted them would not get much 'popular' support outside the towns—if even in there.

The general acceptance of the Bill may be delayed a little, but it will come, and when India stands behind it. Britain will accept it.

MRS. BESANT'S

"SOLID PIECE O

ATTEMPT TO EL DOUBTS.

BOM

A questionaire was sub Besant some time ago by of India," in order to el doubts that were felt, in agitation in support of the of India Bill. Dr. Besant enough to answer the qu her covering letter. Dr. Be

"I do not think that you practically ask over 20 the work we have been February 1922, and to sta other objectives than Swar unite. How much nearer we be if we united to de mination? The Congress i years ago, claimed equality governing Dominions after years have passed since What steps have been taken cept the Bill?

"That is the way I look I am tired of futile dec Bill is a solid piece of wo the Country will back it."

Following are the questio

Q.—In view of the fact t vative majority in Parliame to accept the Convention d view of the desirability sections of the fundamenta determination, would you r advisability of concentratin issue of self determination o the details of the Bill?

Ans.—The Congress of 19 solution in favour of se There is no use in re-iterat ciple on which every body only way of applying the p Bill which embodies it, a details.

Q.—In view of the fact t would soon be in Conference tary of State in regard to and that the Cabinet would upon a definite policy tow considering that the Minori Reforms Enquiry Committee fore the Cabinet, would you concentrate on rallying round the basic recommen Minority Report, this not patible with the agitation tion of the principle of s to India?

Ans.—The Minority Repor patible with the Bill. Si Sapru who signed the Re sident of the Convention and finally amended it in ordered it to be printed.

Q.—In view of the practic of the policy and progra operation by the Congress a tion by the Swarajists wou operate in the task of n political parties within the thereby making it possible to revert to political agit political values?

Ans.—I have made every to co-operate with the Con

Q.—Do you not consider declaration that he will be abandonment of spinning All-India Congress Committ as an additional favourable ing all political parties on the Congress?

Ans. Yes.

BRITISH OPIN

Q.—In view of the urge ing British opinion at a t Indian policy is on the a not be advisible to use the all parties conference for c ference of all political par lating the broad principles demand?

Ans.—This has already b All-Parties conference ele mittee to find out a method Parties in the Congress, to of attaining Hindu-Muslim draft the outlines of a sche The Committee met i February; the first term o dropped, in view of the dec Belgaum Congress. A sub-C appointed to carry out th third. It divided itself int one to consider the second other the third. The first several meetings and the 'sine die' making no report group handed in its report, number of amendments to t Most of these have been the second Bill. But the A ference has not met so the Swaraj group has neither b nor rejected. Mr. Gandhi h the Hindu-Muslim unity think he is right, as no so found while foreign rule c it profits by their quarrels have Swaraj, Hindus and 'have' to live side by side. use of wasting time and re-treading the road begun Parties Conference and end in Delhi?

UNIFYING CONG

Q.—In view of objections to the amended convention

Continued in C

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OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

the claim for a comparison of the two indexes is.

Stability in Exchange.

However, if there is any substance in the claim of Government that they were able to manipulate Indian prices through their currency policy, these same Index Figures would also show that our Finance Department is guilty of raising the prices of certain necessaries of life of the English working-man, viz: tea and sugar or of a necessary raw-material like cotton, and ought to be impeached before the House of Commons. For, do we not find the prices of articles of chiefly Indian consumption kept down at a low level, while the prices of cotton or of tea and sugar are put up to tremendous heights? For, was not cotton put upto 304 or tea to 213 or sugar to 277 against a pre-war 100 when they were keeping down the foodstuffs of India to 110 or 115 against the same pre-war 100. I know this will be called absurd, but is it any more absurd than the claim of the Finance Department that they were controlling prices through their Currency Policy?

Any talk of ability to control prices is absurd, the prices of all important commodities are governed by world factors over which even the mighty Indian Government has no control. What the Government can do and has done is to reduce the return to the producer by 12½ per cent. indiscriminately whether the price of an article was unduly high and needed reducing or whether it was already unduly low. We shall discuss this phase of the problem at a later stage when we come to the argument of the Producer versus the Consumer. Meanwhile, we shall go back to another of the fallacies that Sir Basil Blackett has been responsible for when he said that "what the country wanted as a whole was stability—stability first and foremost in internal prices and next in importance stability in Exchange."

I have already shown how ill-founded is the claim of stability in internal prices. We shall now examine the argument about stability in Exchange. The apologists of Government have constantly pretended to understand the agitation for a return to the pre-war ratio as a demand for stability in exchange. There certainly has been such a demand from Import and Export merchants and from Exchange Bankers, because these people are distributors and would prefer to see the risk of exchange fluctuations removed from their calculations. To these people it does not matter whether the cultivator gets 100 rupees or 120 rupees or only 80 rupees for his produce, because they are only concerned with their own commissions in the handling of it, and they only have a grievance when a sudden change in the rate of Exchange wipes off the commission or profit margin they may have figured on in putting out their offers to overseas correspondents. The European Commercial interests preponderate in the Import and Export trade, and in the financing of the same by Exchange Banks, and it is these interests that constantly clamour for stability with Sterling. They do not care whether the rupee is 16d. or 26d. What they want is that it should remain fixed at such figure, so that they can make their calculations free from all anxiety as to what exchange might be to-morrow. But the interest of the producer is to see that he gets the fullest value that world prices will permit. It will, therefore, be clear that the interests of the merchant—whether export and import—and of the Exchange Banker are at variance with those of the producer. It is noteworthy that the Indian Merchants Chamber which has been the most prominent and untiring critic of Government's Exchange and Currency Policy has not asked for mere stability as the European Commercial interests have done. It has always insisted on a return to the pre-war ratio. However, the public utterances of official spokesmen seemed to show that Government understood even the Indian Chamber's demand to be a demand for stability at 16d. Sterling and that the only difference between Indian and European opinion was as to whether the figure should be 16 or 18 or 24. The Indian Merchants Chamber, therefore, took the occasion of a visit of Sir Basil Blackett to this Chamber on 10th July 1924 to clearly define its position. The Chairman in his opening speech welcoming Sir Basil Blackett said:—

"Some confusion would appear to have been caused through the misapprehension which prevailed that what my Committee wanted was stability at 1s. 4d. Sterling. Proceeding on this theory you, Sir, wanted to prove at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that such a step would involve this country and the Government of India in disaster. My Committee have said over and over again and would like to repeat here that what is suggested by them is that the ratio be restored in the Paper Currency and the Coinage Acts to where it stood before September 1920 and that Exchange may then be safely left to take care of itself without any manipulation whatever."

the pre-war ratio in the two acts was
7.53 grns of fine gold to the rupee
= 15 rupees to the Sovereign

and there is no linking with Sterling in either these two Acts or in any other pre-war legislation. I would ask my readers to note this most important difference between the policy advocated by the European interests of mere stability in Sterling and the stabilisation in terms of gold (whatever the sterling fluctuations might be) that has been persistently advocated by the Indian Merchants Chamber. The former is based on a narrow self-interest, the mere effort to avoid the inconveniences of Exchange fluctuations. The latter is based also on self-interest but a far more enlightened self-interest, because if the commercial community in India is to prosper, its most important customer—the agricultural population—must prosper first, and it is, therefore, for justice to this population that the Indian Chamber has been putting up such a tough fight for so many years. Its object has been purposely misrepresented, but it will stand vindicated in the eyes of all who give any thought to the currency objectives of the European and the Indian Commercial community.

What India Needs.

However, stability of Exchange in the sense that the European interests in this country would like to have has appeared to Sir Basil Blackett to be the second most important desideratum of our Currency policy, and so it might not be out of place to quote what the Babington Smith Committee itself thought of this demand for stability in Sterling. This point seems to have been powerfully pressed on them in the interests of inter imperial trade etc., but this is what they say:

"Our conclusions after considering the views put before us is that for current operations of trade, stability is an important facility, rather than an essential condition. (para 34).

"We do not, however, consider that a fluctuating Sterling Exchange will create an obstacle of a serious character to trade between the United Kingdom or to existing methods of financing that trade provided that the system in force is such as to enable trade requirements for remittance to be met readily and to their full amount. In any case the fluctuations of the rupee sterling exchange will only exist until the gold basis of the British Currency is restored." (para 56).

The above shows how little importance was attached even by the Babington Smith Committee to talk of stability with Sterling, and it is not a little strange that the Finance Member should consider such stability the second most important objective of his Currency policy. What Government ought to see to has also been clearly indicated in the above, viz. that "the system in force should be such as to enable trade requirements for remittance to be met *readily* and to their *full* extent." The italics are mine. If Government can go back to a system where trade requirements can be so met, they will soon find that both merchants and bankers will easily adjust themselves to it. It is just this that is badly wanted to-day, because under the system as it is now worked the trade requirements are not met readily and not met to the full extent.

This disposes of the argument about stability of Exchange. I do not think it necessary to further labour the point except to point out that stability with sterling might have taken us down the abyss into which rolled the German mark or the Russian Rouble, and that we must—if we want a sound system—link our rupee to gold and gold only.

(To be continued.)



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"CHAPPAN BHOG."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In all religious, social and political matters the activities of human nature are either constructive or destructive. Mr. Tairsee's letter in your issue of 27th May clearly shows that his tendency is of the latter class. It is always more difficult to construct than to destroy. Mr. Tairsee wants to destroy the religion to which he once belonged because, according to him, it has its faults. It is, however, not my desire to go into the merits of any religion. Mr. Tairsee thinks he has a right to criticise the Vaishnava religion followed by several lacs of people and assist one whose only object is to hurt their feelings without either studying the religion or without carefully reading the stuff written by the "Pol." From what I know of Mr. Tairsee, I am sure he will never come forward to assist one; his sole object will be to hurt the feelings of others. The proper way according to my humble view to improve the religion if one thinks so to which he belongs if he finds any faults in it, is to appeal to the members of the community to which he belongs and to remove any obnoxious or undesirable customs by educating them. But as I said before it is always a very uphill task to devise constructive proposals. It requires a study of the religion and all its principles for which one has to sacrifice a life time and this being so difficult people only like to criticise and be satisfied that they have done something towards an object which requires to be reformed. If Mr. Tairsee has a genuine desire for the good of his community for not being misled in the name of religion, his first duty should be to approach the members of the community and not the Police Commissioner or the newspapers. Mr. Tairsee, I am very sorry to find, has openly disowned the religion which he likes to criticise not for any improvement but for destruction.

No one has a right to force his religion on another, neither has any one a right to destroy the religion of the other. I would, therefore, appeal to Mr. Tairsee as a gentleman if he believes that there is something wrong in his religion to approach the members of the community and suggest constructive proposals if he wants to do any real service to his community after studying fully the subject which he desires to be reformed. I am sure he has no time to do this owing to his various activities.

I would here assure the Police Commissioner that the action he has taken and which has been criticised by Mr. Tairsee adversely is very greatly appreciated by the large majority of Vaishnava religious community whose feelings he had the opportunity to see for himself only recently during this festival. I am sure Mr. Tairsee even will admit that his following in this matter must be a trifle compared with the mass of Vaishnava community. He may argue that his minority may be advanced, but I believe the Police Commissioner has to respect the feelings of the majority of the people and in doing so he has done the right thing. Let Mr. Tairsee modify the views of the masses to his views and then approach the Police Commissioner. Yours, etc.

LALJI NARANJI.

Mount Abu June 3.

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POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home, Poona) yearly arranges excursions of historical, religious or other interest to different places round about Poona. The students had already succeeded in a hundred miles' trip on foot to Rajgad, Bhor, Bhatghar, etc. This year the students were divided into two batches of thirty students each. One of them had been to Alandi, Dehu, Talegaon Karla, etc., and the other had been to Lohagad and Bisapur forts, Karla Caves, Raviwarma Press, etc. A common programme of the two batches was arranged at Khopoli (Tata Power House). On they went to Karjat and then crossed the hilly tracts for Matheran. They had their own Leaders, Organisers, Cooks, etc., from amongst themselves and the whole body was seen systematically marching even through the most difficult places. A boy of fourteen the youngest of them was seen at the front. They had a full day's programme in Matheran.

"FIVE POINTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your editorial of this morning so reminiscent of the pomposity of the oracle of Bori Bunder of the last decade has set at rest the mind of the Doubting Thomases regarding your present political creed. In belittling the five points advanced by Mr. Jinnah towards national unity you have defined that one point of your creed in the following passage:—

"Except for the supineness of Swarajists in the legislatures, we are satisfied with the work of Swarajists in the legislature, their discriminate and steady opposition and their keenness to reject grants they cannot control."

If you are so satisfied with that programme and you feel it to be the programme for attainment of Swaraj, your sitting so long on the fence and posing as Nationalists have, indeed, done wrong to the Swarajist cause. You may now retract your past writings on national unity and preach this one panacea of Swarajist programme to the country for attainment of the nation's goal.

I wonder if even my friend Mr. V. J. Patel will support you in your views. While Gandhi, Das, Sastri, Bharucha, Banerjee and even Patel are all for united programme and united action, your entering the field as an expounder of Swarajist doctrine at this belated hour leaves you to much criticism.

I do hope you will receive due tribute from proper quarters. Obviously you are suspicious of the five points advanced by the leader of our party to form the basis of common national programme. May I ask you to give the country at an early date your alternate proposition for the national solidarity? Or, if you feel rightly that the Swarajist programme is the right one for the Nation, will you please define that programme to the country.—Yours, etc.

B. DAS, M. L. A.

23, Medows Street, Fort.

[Mr. Das wants "an alternate proposition for the national solidarity." Let him and his friends make a start by joining the Congress.—Editor "B. C."]

CALCUTTA LETTER.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The powerful and magnatic influence of Mahatma Gandhi has begun to bear fruit. Perhaps for the first time in the history of orthodox Hinduism in Bengal that over one thousand Hindus of various classes, including untouchables, inter-dined together at the conclusion of the meeting of the Hindu Samiti at Sakpura in Chittagong. Such an unusual phenomenon was due to the ceaseless exhortation of Mahatmaji against the sin of untouchability. It is hoped that the above example will be followed in various parts. The "Untouchability Conference" at Faridpur under the guidance of Mr. Sailes Nath Bishi, Vakil, High Court, was an important step in the right direction in this respect. The Hindu barbers are being urged to give up their traditional custom of not shaving the Namasudras though they do not hesitate to shave Christians and Mahomedans. Mahatma Gandhi has asked the barbers to abandon this unreasonable attitude of theirs.

Mahatma Gandhi has finished his East Bengal and North Bengal tour and came here preparatory to his tour in West Bengal. The Khadi Pratishthan of Comilla which is under the guidance of Sir P. C. Ray and the Abhoy Asram of Committee which is under the guidance of Dr. Sureschandra Banerji, M. B. are popularising *Khadi* to an enormous extent. Chittagong is a great centre of Khadi. Mahatmaji's recent anathema against half-Khadi has disillusioned many honest Swadeshists. The northern districts of Bengal are the homes of many prosperous zemindars who wield powerful influence amongst their raiyats. Mahatmaji's presence there has inspired many cultured landholders and they have promised to introduce hand-spinning and weaving among their numerous tenantry.

THE LATE SIR ASUTOSH CHOUDHURY.

The late Sir Asutosh Choudhury left his general library by the last will to the Benares Hindu University on condition that it should be named Durgadas Library in memory of his revered father. The total number of books is nearly 5,000 volumes, with Rs. 40,000 a very good collection of books on Indian history, travels in Asiatic countries and on fine arts. General literature is represented by costly editions of works of well-known authors. There are certain very rare books. The whole collection is a real acquisition to the Hindu University.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The historic tussle between the majority-wallas and the minority-wallas in the Senate of the Calcutta University is happily over and the majority have carried the day. It is a great credit to the Hon. Justice Sir Ewart Greaves, Vice-Chancellor, that he conducted the proceedings patiently and cleverly without creating bitterness of feeling. Both parties were afforded ample opportunities to say their say. The Senate by a majority of votes has passed a resolution asking the local Government to allot Rs. 3 lacs to the University for the Post-Grade Department, and the existing incumbents of the teaching staff of the department have been retained. The minority wanted to 'axe' some of them on the ground of economy and was ably represented by Mr. S. N. Mallik, late Minister, and Mr. E. F. Oaten, Director of Public Instruction. As there is no Ministry of Education, Sir John Kerr will have to decide and find ample funds for the cultural side of the premier University.

BENGALEES AS JUDGES.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. P. R. Das, (brother of Mr. C. R. Das) is on the Patna High Court Bench; Mr. J. R. Das, Cousin of Mr. C. R. Das and brother of Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General; on the Rangoon High Court Bench, Mr. P. K. Sen, on the Patna High Court Bench and Mr. L. M. Mukerjee on the Allahabad High Court Bench.

DONATION TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

NAGPUR, June 3.

It is with mournful interest that the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University announces that Mr. Vishnupant Jakatdar, the well-known pleader of Bhandara, has in memory of his deceased daughter, Shrimati Kumari Sushila, who won such distinction at the B. A. Examination of the Bombay University and whose premature death all deeply lament, donated a sum of rupees five thousand to the University to found a Library of Sanskrit Literature in connection with the proposed University general Library.—A. P.

QUILON-ERNAKULAM RLY.

COCHIN, June 3.

It is understood that survey of the railway line from Quilon to Ernakulam to be undertaken shortly will cost Rs. 5,21,000 and that the total distance of the line will be a hundred miles. The deviation for Ernakulam line will be made at a distance of two miles east of Quilon railway station, there being a line almost parallel to Quilon-Shencottah line for the two miles distance. —A. P.

INDIAN TAXATION COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, June 3.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishna Iyer, Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council, has been appointed Legal Advisor to the Indian Taxation Committee.—A. P.

INDIAN RESERVE IN KENYA.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha was held in the Sabha rooms on Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1925, with Mr. B. S. Kamat in the chair. On the motion of Mr. S. G. Vaze, the Council unanimously passed the following two resolutions and authorised the secretaries to communicate them to proper quarters:—

KENYA LOWLANDS.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha disapprove of the Government of India's intention to depute an official to Kenya for the purpose of inspecting the area in the lowlands proposed to be set apart provisionally for the occupation of Indians as compensation for the reservation of the highlands for European occupation, for, the Council believe, that such action would necessarily be held to imply the abandonment by the Government of India of its former opposition to the reservation of the highlands for the Whites. The Council are further of the opinion that by accepting the offer of an Indian reserve, the Government of India will be party to accentuating the grievous injustice done to African natives by the expropriation of the latter's land without materially benefiting the interests of Indian settlers and therefore pray to the Government that since the offer must in any case be rejected it should refuse to have it inspected by an official.

COLOUR BAR IN AFRICA.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha enter a most emphatic protest against the Union Government's Works and Mines Act Amendment Bill which seeks to disqualify Indians with other Asiatics and African natives from holding certain positions of a supervisory nature on mines and in factories on the ground of colour. While the Council support the suggestion for a Round Table Conference with official and unofficial representatives of South African Whites, they think it necessary to caution the Government of India, with all respect, not to accept the remedy proposed by General Smuts, viz. the devising of a formula, which will on the face of it not discriminate between race and race, and yet will enable the policy of race discrimination to be followed in practice. What the Council of the Sabha would insist upon, and would desire the Government of India to insist upon, is not merely a non-discriminatory formula but a non-discriminatory policy.

SWIMMING BATH FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd instant there appeared a letter by one Mr. I. W. Kaji in which he deplores the want of a swimming bath for the Hindu youths of Bombay. Of course, Bombay being the premier city in India has not got sufficient facilities for the physical culture of the youths of such a big city and especially for swimming which is one of the best physical exercises, the lack of facility is more than deplorable. Bombay has got only one bath for Indians, but this bath as Mr. Kaji says is not exclusively for the Parsis. It is a Cosmopolitan bath only managed by the Goolwalla Brothers. Thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans have taken advantage of this bath for the last 25 years. Of course, there are more Parsi members than Hindus and Mahomedans, but that is no fault of the Parsis or the Goolwalla Brothers. Comparatively speaking in every sphere of physical culture in Bombay the Parsi youths are more in advance than the youths of other communities. The Goolwalla Brothers' Bath is certainly very small for a big city like Bombay and we want a bath much bigger than the one we have. In these days of our national life we are discouraging communalism in every thing, but the need for its discouragement in the spheres of sports is still more imperative, because sports are activities which afford the best means for fostering *esperit-de-corps* among the rising generations. Therefore, sir, my suggestion is that instead of having one bath for each community in Bombay, we should try to have one big bath for all the people of Bombay and it should be called the Bombay Bath which will connote that it is a Cosmopolitan bath for all the people of Bombay. For this end we have already got the Goolwalla Brothers' Bath which can be turned into one of any dimension. What is needed is encouragement to our own youths to join the bath in greater numbers and take advantage of it. If this idea of mine is approved by those who are interested in the physical culture of the youths of Bombay it can be achieved very easily.—Yours, etc.,

C. SALEHBHOY.

Colaba, June 3rd.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

"Ram" (Bombay) complains that Municipal clerks in Bombay are subjected to needless undignities while undergoing medical examination and suggests that such examinations should be strictly private.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

R. D. T. (Bombay) wants to knaw what the Independents exactly stand for and thinks that their policy is a merely negative one of not belonging to any party and of being a drag on the Swarajists.

SCINDIA'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

G. S. W. (Bombay) assures us that Maharajah Scindia's visit to Europe has to political significance having been contemplated two years ago. He adds that the Maharajah is much loved by his subjects and that he freely participates in public festivities both Hindu and Mohomedan.

THE BALLARD PIER.

C. S. F. (Bombay) regrets the closing of the Ballard Pier to the public at 6 p.m on the ground of retrenchment and the consequent loss to the people living in the East part of the Fort of an airy evening resort. He suggests that the gates may be kept open at least till midnight.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, June 4.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Surgan, vice Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. Hari Narayan Pimple, on termination of the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police held by him, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in one of the acting vacancies in the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police for a period of six months and to continue to do duty in the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Kevalram Jethanand, LL.B., to hold the temporary appointment of Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi.

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector Sholapur, is granted, with effect from 12th September 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. K. V. Mankikar, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, to be Sub-divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. K. M. Elijah, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, with effect from the 13th March, 1925.

Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar, C.I.E., on return from leave, assumed charge of the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1925.

Mr. C. M. Correa, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 4th April 1925.

Mr. S. K. Mehta, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office, with effect from the 4th April 1925.

Mr. D. M. Randive, temporarily, as Assistant Development Officer, Bombay, in addition to his duties as Assistant Development Officer, Kurla with effect from the 1st April, 1925, vice Mr. J. D. Nanavaty, deceased.

Mr. E. J. M. Hudson, M.I.E. (Ind.), J.P., to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay, vice Mr. S. Woods Hill.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, is granted, with effect from the 16th June 1925, or the date of relief, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. P. R. Heblekar, S.M.S., Assistant Superintendent, Matheran, is appointed to perform the medical duties of the Superintendent in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S.

Mr. Mahadeo Lakshman Chaphekar, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Lonand Division.

On relief by Mr. Chaphekar Mr. S. B. Tyabji, A.M. Inst. C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Mahsras Division.

On relief by Mr. Tyabji, Mr. Birendra Kumar Bose, I.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation Division, vice Mr. Gordon.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The following is the Summary of the Season Reports for the week ending 2nd June:—

There was rain during week in parts of Presidency proper. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Price of food grains were almost stationary.

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BRITISH HOME OFFICE.

MULTIFARIOUS DUTIES.

The interest and a measure of the fascination that go with the discovery of how a thing works are excited by the book "The Home Office", which Sir Edward Troup has written, says the "Times Literary Supplement." Here we get an insight, from one who for fourteen years held the high and responsible post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State, into the working of one of the great Government Departments. We are permitted to see, or at least to glance at, the means and the processes by which the administrative government of the country is carried on. We get more. In the chapter which deals with the exercise of the King's prerogative of mercy we almost feel the secret working of the Home Secretary's mind as he weighs and balances the reasons for and against the commutation of a sentence of death.

And I am bound, the solitary judge,
To weigh the worth, decide upon the plea,
And either hold a hand out, or withdraw
A foot and let the wretch drift to the fall.

The public buildings of Whitehall, where the machinery of the central government is installed, are objects of mystery and no small veneration to the tax-paying citizen who passes their important but unexpressive fronts with scarcely a desire, and still less a pretext, for stepping through their portals. Were he to gain admission, only a keen imagination would save him from disappointment among their silent corridors and closeshut doors. One never sees an open door in a Government office! It is what goes on behind these doors that is the subject of this entertaining and instructive volume. And not to the general public alone are there mysteries in Whitehall. One department scarcely knows the ways of another; and indeed Sir Edward Troup allows it to be understood from his preface that, in the complex organization of such a department as the Home Office, members of the staff, immersed in the routine of their particular branch, have no general view of the working of the Department as a whole.

So he sets out, with concise skill that overcomes the limitations of a smallish number of pages, to describe the organization and the comprehensive duties of the Home Office. The Home Secretary is one of his Majesty's six Principal Secretaries of State. But there is only one *office* of Principal Secretary of State, no matter how many Principal Secretaries there may be; and the division of functions between them is "merely a matter of arrangement." With certain exceptions that do not very much matter, each can legally exercise all the powers that, in practice, belong to the others; and therefore, if one is absent, another can act in his place. The original Secretary of State was the confidential clerk to a Plantagenet king. Why the Home Secretary takes precedence of all the other Secretaries is "probably" because, on the formation of the Rockingham Ministry in 1782 with two Secretaries of State, Fox took charge of Foreign Affairs and Lord Shelburne (afterwards Marquess if Lansdowne) of Home Affairs, and "as a peer (Shelburne) would take precedence of Fox."

In reviewing the work of the Home Office Sir Edward Troup gives first place to the prerogative powers of the Crown which are exercised by the Home Secretary or on his advice. The most important of these powers are the prerogatives of mercy and the maintenance of the King's peace. The duty of tendering advice in regard to the prerogative of mercy, especially in relation to the death sentence, is "the most difficult and exacting of all the Home Secretary's responsibilities." Various considerations influence his judgment. All of them may not have been disclosed at the trial. Indeed, according to Sir Edward Troup (and he quotes the high authority of Sir William Harcourt),

the Home Secretary may even properly take into account popular feeling in the matter and intervene in a case in which the execution of the death sentence would do more harm than good by the shock it would give to the great mass of the public.

The question whether the law should be allowed to take its course depends on "so many varied considerations that no general principle can be formulated," but Sir Edward Troup indicates "certain classes of cases in which something approaching a rule can be laid down." It is interesting to learn the importance which is attached to any recommendation made by the jury. There is necessarily a discrimination. A recommendation has "great weight" if sufficient reason is given for it, but not if it appears to have been appended to the verdict merely as a salve to the conscience of a juror with an objection to capital punishment. There are, besides, the problems associated with cases on the border-line of insanity, and of the murderer who, though sane at the time of the trial, may have been insane when the crime was committed. The criminal lunatic is ordered to be detained in the Broadmoor Asylum.

The suggestion sometimes made that murderers can escape punishment by feigning insanity and on recovery obtain speedy release from Broadmoor is unfounded. Much more than a mere certificate of sanity is required before a person who has committed murder and has been ordered to be detained "during his Majesty's pleasure" can be turned loose again on society.

The Home Secretary takes a large part in the administration of justice, and it is he who, in consultation with the Law Officers and the Director of Public Prosecutions, decides whether "a prosecution in the nature of a political prosecution shall be undertaken." The Law Officers express their opinion on the legal aspect of the case and the Home Secretary would "almost always" regard that opinion as final. But the question of policy—"whether in the existing circumstances it will best serve the public interest to prosecute a man . . or to ignore the offence and avoid giving an advertisement to the offender"—must be decided by the Home Secretary or, if of sufficient importance, by the Cabinet. The implications of the Campbell case, which became a matter of political controversy last autumn, have caused Sir Edward Troup to append the footnote that at the time of writing "it did not seem necessary to say that the decision to prosecute or not to prosecute, while it might be a matter of policy in the sense indicated above, ought never to be influenced by party pressure."

The duties of the Home Secretary are multifarious. "All that is not assigned by law or established custom to some other Minister falls to him." In addition to the heavy obligations already indicated, he is responsible for the police administration of the country—the Metropolitan force of 22,000 men, is under his direct control—for prisons and Borstal institutions, for the control of immigration and the supervision of aliens, for the administration of the extensive code of industrial law, for public morals, for public safety, and a large variety of other matters, including the Carlisle experiment in the State management of publichouses. What kind of man is fitted for a post of this dignity and administrative responsibility? Sir Edward Troup does not attach importance to previous knowledge or experience of the work—these requirements can be supplied by the permanent staff. Nor does he think it necessary that the Home Secretary should be a lawyer. He recognizes the usefulness of legal experience, but sees also that it may be a weakness if it induces a habit of "looking at administrative problems with an eye only to their legal bearings." These are the characteristics of the ideal Home Secretary:—

His essential qualities are sound judgment, courage, and moral power to command the confidence of the House of Commons. An able man, possessing these qualities, is a good Home Secretary from the day he enters on office. Even skill or readiness in debate are not essential. Lord Ridley, though not a distinguished orator, made a good Home Secretary in the House of Commons; so complete was the confidence of the House in his honesty and judgment that on one occasion, when he found it necessary after consideration to withdraw a definite pledge he had given on the second reading of a Bill, the House accepted his decision without protest or murmur. . . . The arrangement by which the Parliamentary head of a public office changes with each change of Government . . . is not without its administrative advantages. It brings into the Home Office now and then a man with fresh ideas and in close touch with public opinion; and coming in at the top, he is in the strongest position on the one hand to give an impulse to reform, and on the other to decide whether public opinion is ripe for new measures for which the permanent staff may be pressing.



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BOY SCOUT TROOP FUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Several dramatic performances were given by the Scouts of the Poona Parsi Troop (2nd) in aid of the troop funds, on various occasions, but when I made several attempts ac inquiring as to how the proceeds of the said performances were utilised, I never received any fair explanation.

I presume that the Scout Masters etc., in charge of a troop should keep a careful account of the receipts and expenditures of troop-funds, and from time to time publish a Balance Sheet or Statement showing the position of the troop-funds. I have heard of a great deal of discontent among the members of the troop, but since these members are young boys (Scouts), they have never been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation or accounts of their troop funds. Even I suggest that it is the duty of the local authorities of the Boy Scout Movement to enquire into the matter and to appoint a small Committee to take charge of the funds of this troop and to see that no money from these funds is expended for purposes other than the troop, and that a proper account is kept and produced at regular intervals.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR S. D. PATEL.

Poona, June 1.

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